

PEOPLE
Bill Graham
to Move to San
Francisco

THE WEATHER — PARIS: Rainy, very cloudy, temps 6-14
10-27. LONDON: Monday, cloudy, Temp 5-12 (47).
CHANNEL: SIGHT: ROME: Monday, cloudy, temps 15-19 (59-
64). FRANKFURT: Monday, cloudy, temps 12-15 (57-65). NEW
YORK: Monday, fair, Temp 3-13 (50-55).

ADDITIONAL WEATHER DATA — PAGE 14

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

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Established 1887

U.S. to Move Ahead on Plan To Sell Arms to Taiwanese

By Don Oberdorfer
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration, in a move that may precipitate a showdown with China, plans to submit to Congress soon a long-delayed proposal for a \$57-million arms sale to Taiwan.

Plans for the submission, disclosed to key lawmakers in recent days, came amid a continuing deadlock in negotiations between Washington and Peking about arms sales to Taiwan.

China has threatened a reduction of diplomatic and political relations with the United States, including withdrawal of ambassadors from the two capitals, unless a satisfactory solution is found.

Vehement Objections

The proposed sale of spare parts to Taiwan, announced Dec. 28 by the State Department, drew vehement objections from Peking. But further action was set aside during the negotiations which began in mid-January.

U.S. specialists on China said the decision to move ahead is likely to make an agreement with Peking more difficult and might even cause the Chinese to break off the talks and follow through on its threats.

The administration, in deference to Taiwan and its supporters in the United States, earlier set an informal deadline of the end of March for submitting the arms package to Congress. According to one ac-

count, the administration plans to send the proposal to Capitol Hill before the congressional recess begins April 9.

A senior State Department official refused Saturday to confirm or deny the reported decision to move ahead. The official said that the discussions with Peking are continuing and that efforts, which he would not describe, are being made to resolve the issue.

Recent private and public statements attributed to Deng Xiaoping, who is recognized as the nation's most powerful leader, have indicated a hardening Chinese position. Because of this and other evidence, U.S. officials think that the Taiwan arms issue has become part of an internal power struggle touched off by Mr. Deng's drive for sweeping administrative reforms and a purge of the bureaucracy.

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Last Thursday, Mr. Deng, whose title is deputy chairman of China's Communist Party, was quoted in unofficial press reports as telling Prince Norodom Sihanouk, the former Cambodian chief of state, "We cannot accept the U.S. way of handling the Taiwan issue. We have no room for maneuver on this question. If things really cannot go on like this, then relations should retrogress. What is so terrible about that? I think the Chinese nation will continue to exist."

According to the press accounts, Mr. Deng added, "We are now

waiting to see; we are prepared for all eventualities."

On Friday, Armand Hammer, the American industrialist, quoted Mr. Deng after a meeting with him as saying that there can be "no compromise" on the Taiwan issue. Mr. Hammer, who signed a contract the day before for development of a vast Chinese coal-mining venture, suggested that a cooling of political relations might not affect economic relations between the two nations.

Global Stakes

But there is considerable doubt in Washington that a deterioration could be limited to specific areas. U.S. diplomats have told their Chinese counterparts, according to a well-informed source, that potential reprisals could increase pro-Taiwan sentiment in the Reagan administration and among voters, leading to U.S. gestures and actions favorable to Taiwan. Such moves, in turn, could bring a deepening U.S. crisis with Peking.

The global stakes in all of this involve the Chinese weight in the strategic balance between the United States and the Soviet Union.

President Leonid I. Brezhnev of the Soviet Union called on China last Wednesday to set aside two decades of hostility and join in steps toward reconciliation. Chinese statements issued Friday, however, seemed to spurn Mr. Brezhnev's proposal.

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Gen. Ershad said specifically that Mr. Sattar would not be arrested. "He was an honorable man, but was unable to run his party or give leadership to the nation," Gen. Ershad said of Mr. Sattar. "The people had lost hope."

He also said at a news conference Saturday that a government campaign against corruption would continue.

President Sworn In

Earlier in the day, Gen. Ershad's chosen president, Abul Fazal Mohammed Ahsa'uddin Chowdhury, was sworn in at a ceremony attended by senior military officers and members of the diplomatic corps.

Little is known about Mr. Chowdhury, a 66-year-old retired supreme court justice. Gen. Ershad admitted he would be given virtually no real power.

The 10-year history of Bangladesh has been marred several times by violence launched by disaffected army officers. Its first leader, Mujibur Rahman, was killed in August, 1975, by a group of rebellion majors, and President Ziaur Rahman was assassinated in May by officers led by a dissident major general.

Almost since Gen. Zia's death, Gen. Ershad has urged a formal role for the army as the only way to end discontent within the ranks.

Mr. Sattar's resistance to the idea was viewed by political analysts as one reason why Gen. Ershad moved against him.

Gen. Ershad also did not rule out the possibility that he might enter political life when his term as army chief expires in 1984.

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Gen. Ershad indicated that a new constitution, formalizing the military's role in the political process, might be submitted to a referendum. He voiced uncertainty about how the new political system might be shaped, but emphasized that the military must play its role.

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Bangladesh Coup Leader Promises Constitution, Elections in 2 Years

By Tyler Marshall
Los Angeles Times Service

DACCA, Bangladesh — Lt. Gen. Hussain Mohammed Ershad, who seized power Wednesday in a bloodless coup, has promised a new constitution and elections within two years.

Addressing foreign journalists Saturday at Dacca's military headquarters, Gen. Ershad also said his martial-law regime would conduct a complete overhaul of the country's administrative system, which he labeled as a prime cause for corruption.

He cited the corruption and a breakdown in law and order as the major reasons for the takeover, which ended the five-year term of President Abdus Sattar barely four months after his landslide election victory in November.

The military government said Sunday that 567 persons, including five former Cabinet ministers and a top official of the former ruling Bangladesh Nationalist Party, have been arrested since the coup Wednesday.

5 Ministers Sought

Five other former ministers have been ordered to report immediately to the military rulers or face confiscation of their property and trial in absentia, the government said.

Gen. Ershad said public trials of those already arrested would begin

soon. Under the martial law regulations, those convicted could face the death penalty.

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Weinberger Tells Japan It Must Boost Its Role In Defense of Region

By Michael Getler
Washington Post Service

TOKYO — In private meetings that could have a major impact on U.S.-Japanese military relations, U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger told Japan's top leaders that it is hard to maintain U.S. support for the defense of Japan because of a perception that Tokyo is not carrying its fair share of the financial and military load.

Mr. Weinberger ended a three-day visit here Saturday with three hours of meetings with Premier Zenko Suzuki and Defense Minister Soichiro Ito. Judging from an account of those meetings provided by a senior U.S. official and from others, they were marked by considerable candor and a sense of urgency on the part of the United States.

Explaining why he thinks Japan needs to increase its preparedness, Mr. Weinberger is said to have mentioned the calls in Congress for various actions to be taken by Japan, the links that some now make between trade problems and defense, and even calls to bring home American troops.

Mr. Weinberger, the officials said, registered great opposition to all such suggestions or linkage. But the fact that he mentioned them directly suggests that the discussions now are down to basic issues. Mr. Weinberger said, according

to the official, that the United States could fulfill its defense role in Asia far more effectively and with greater value to Japan if the Japanese would play a greater defense role in the Northwestern Pacific.

"That is unquestionably the fact," the official said. "But you don't help that problem by threatening to bring our forces home if some fixed objective isn't achieved, as has been threatened in Congress. We emphasized that, much as we disapprove of these isolationist attitudes sometimes expressed, it was important to understand that they are being expressed."

No Specific Demands

Mr. Weinberger has said publicly that he is pleased with the 7.8-percent increase in the Japanese military budget this year, even though Japan still spends less than 1 percent of its gross national product on defense. But he also has said that greater increases will be required for several years if Japan is to fulfill Mr. Suzuki's assertion that the country should be able to protect its homeland and the air and sea lanes out to 1,000 miles (1,600 kilometers).

The senior official, who asked not to be identified, stressed that Mr. Weinberger did not make any specific budgetary requests of Ja-



U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger is met Sunday by his South Korean counterpart, Choo Young-Bock, in Seoul.

npan or demand that a certain share of gross national product be devoted to defense.

The Japanese, according to the official, agreed that they face a threat from the growing Soviet presence in the region. But Mr. Suzuki is understood to have offered no assurances on the size of future military budget increases.

The official said the Japanese have not finished making cost estimates for a new five-year defense plan but that this will be discussed with the Americans at a meeting in June in Hawaii.

Mr. Weinberger's efforts have been considered delicate but extremely important. The Japanese constitution limits Japan's military to a self-defense role, and there remains considerable hostility in some quarters to any resurgence of the military.

However, as the increase in the

current budget shows, there is a wider recognition now that defense is important and acceptable.

While detailed military plans are not discussed openly, the United States would like Japan ultimately to take responsibility for its own defense against air attacks and to be able to protect a large percentage of its own shipping in sea lanes that extend south toward the Philippines and Indonesia and eastward toward Guam.

In addition, some want Japan to help bottle up the huge Soviet fleet based in Vladivostok in the Sea of Japan.

Weinberger in Seoul

SEOUL (UPI) — Mr. Weinberger arrived here Sunday for security talks.

Details of Party Congress

The Peking high court had upheld the sentence imposed on Mr. Li, 64, by an intermediate court in February, the paper said. The maximum sentence for leaking state secrets is seven years.

The paper said Mr. Li had leaked to the foreigners details of discussions at the sixth plenum of the 11th party congress in June, at which it was decided to replace Mao's successor as party leader, Hua Guofeng, with the pragmatic Hua.

Mao was criticized severely by officials at the meeting for launching the Cultural Revolution.

The daily said Mr. Li also had divulged details of a meeting last March of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, China's parliament, at which Geng Biao was appointed defense minister.

In a separate article, the paper quoted Ren Zhongyi, the Communist Party chief in Guangdong province, as saying last Thursday that despite the dangers of "imperialism and all kinds of reactionary influence, not all foreign and overseas Chinese businessmen were dangerous."

"Even among foreign and Hong Kong businessmen who are only interested in making money, many respect our laws and conduct regular trade," he added.

In a San Diego newspaper interview

with many pressing problems on the economic front," Le Duan said. "Production has developed slowly while the population has increased at a fast rate." He added that "grain, cloth and other essential consumer goods are all in short supply."

He denounced some party members for failing to "uphold revolutionary quality," adding: "We must resolutely expel from the party as soon as possible all opportunists, all those whose revolutionary spirit has been paralyzed, exploiters, smugglers, speculators, persons involved in corruption and bribery and oppressors of the masses."

The measure is believed to have contributed to Vietnam's production of a record 15 million tons of food grains last year.

Peking Jails Editor Over Secrecy Leak

Reuters

PEKING — A senior Chinese journalist has been jailed for five years for leaking state secrets to foreigners, the People's Daily reported Sunday. The newspaper warned readers to beware of spies among the foreign community.

The paper said Li Guangyu, a former editor of the biweekly China Finance and Trade Journal, had divulged to foreigners the details of an important Communist Party meeting held last summer. The newspaper warned readers to beware of spies among the foreign community.

The paper said Li Guangyu, a former editor of the biweekly China Finance and Trade Journal, had withheld approval to prosecute the man, a former chief of Mexico's Directorate of Federal Security. Mr. Kennedy said that the U.S. CIA described him as its "most important source in Mexico and Central America." The Mexican is a suspect in a case involving nearly 600 stolen cars.

Senior Justice Department officials confirmed Mr. Kennedy's account but said that they were angered by his comments and that he may be fired.

U.S., Citing CIA Concerns, Blocks Indictment of Mexican Ex-Official

By Philip Taubman
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Justice Department has blocked the indictment in San Diego of a Mexican because he was an important intelligence source, according to department officials.

The U.S. attorney in San Diego, William H. Kennedy, charged Friday that since last November Justice Department officials have withheld approval to prosecute the man, a former chief of Mexico's Directorate of Federal Security.

Mr. Kennedy said that the U.S. CIA described him as its "most important source in Mexico and Central America." The Mexican is a suspect in a case involving nearly 600 stolen cars.

Fourteen of the suspects, arrested when they crossed into the United States last July, were convicted last fall, according to the Justice Department. The other 14 remain at large.

U.S. officials said evidence im-

plicating Mr. Nassar in the case appeared last year following the indictment of 23 Mexicans in San Diego. The Mexicans, including three agents of the Mexican security agency, were charged with stealing nearly 600 cars in Southern California and shipping them to Mexico, according to the Justice Department.

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Soviet Officials Renew Warning Over Missiles

By Serge Schmemann
New York Times Service

alien shores and alien frontiers, it is making the most grievous error. It is bringing the danger closer to itself.

In a major speech on March 16, Mr. Brezhnev said that deployment of 372 U.S. Pershing-2 and Cruise missiles by the North Atlantic Treaty Organization in Europe, which is scheduled to start late next year, would compel Moscow "to take retaliatory steps that would put the other side, including the United States itself, in its own territory, in an analogous position."

Valentin M. Fatin, deputy chief of the Communist Party Central Committee's department of international information, and Col. Gen. Nikolai Chernov, a chief of department in the Soviet general staff, revived the threats Saturday in a nationally televised discussion of U.S.-Soviet issues.

"In the U.S.A., they probably entertain illusions that they are invulnerable, separated by two oceans," Gen. Chernov said.

"At present, however, distances must be evaluated differently. If the U.S.A. brings closer to our threshold hundreds of new medium-range missiles, thus posing an additional threat to the Soviet Union and the Socialist countries, in the same manner it invites the Soviet Union to adopt adequate measures of response."

Mr. Fatin, making the same point, said that "if the United States is attempting to bolster its security by bringing the danger to

Air France Disrupted By Engineers' Strike

Reuters

PARIS — Air France flight engineers have started a four-day strike to protest plans to introduce two new aircraft on Boeing 737s, disrupting flights to Europe and North Africa as much of France began an Easter vacation.

Airline officials said that long-distance flights were operating normally but that more than 30 medium-haul arrivals and departures at the two main Paris airports had been canceled. The strike was begun Saturday.

WORLD NEWS BRIEFS

Policeman Is Shot to Death in Ulster

United Press International

LONDONDERRY, Northern Ireland — A policeman was shot to death Sunday in front of his two sons as he left church.

"Two men on a motorcycle suddenly pulled up alongside the car and shot the officer," a colleague said. The death brought to 162 the number of policemen killed in 12 years of violence in Ulster.

On Thursday, three British soldiers on patrol in Belfast were shot to death in an ambush by Irish Republican Army gunmen, bringing the total of British soldiers killed to 469. The latest attacks were seen as a response by the IRA to recent police success against terrorists. More than a dozen IRA men recently have become informants, and there have been several big discoveries of arms caches.

Conference Supports Afghan Rebels

The Associated Press

FLORENCE — Delegates from organizations in more than 20 countries gathered here over the weekend and expressed support to Afghan rebel leaders in their guerrilla war against Soviet forces.

In a telegram to the Conference of Solidarity with the Resistance in Afghanistan, President Sandro Pertini of Italy termed the fighting in Afghanistan a tragedy and sent greetings "to the proud and noble Afghan people forced to struggle in defense of their sacred right to freely decide their destiny."

About 200 pro-Soviet Italian Communists staged an alternative conference nearby. Speakers there said the Soviet intervention had "rescued Afghans from feudalism."

Cranston Says War Could Kill Billions

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — Sen. Alan Cranston of California said Sunday that more than 3 billion people, about 75 percent of the world population, could be killed in an all-out nuclear war between the United States and the Soviet Union.

Sen. Cranston, the second-ranking Senate Democrat, said that scientists he had consulted told him such a war would kill everyone in the Northern Hemisphere, and that millions of people in the Southern Hemisphere would probably die from fallout. His remarks, made in a speech at Columbia University in New York City, were released by his Washington office.

"The worst aspect of the Reagan presidency is its failure to come to grips with the danger of nuclear war," he said. He called for "more rapid progress toward reducing U.S. and Soviet nuclear arsenals, and immediate, dedicated, persevering negotiations for a fair, balanced, verifiable arms agreement."

6 Argentine Warships Back Landing

Reuters

BUENOS AIRES — The Argentine Navy has dispatched five warships to support a patrol ship off a group of remote islands in the South Atlantic amid a deepening territorial dispute with Britain, official sources said Sunday.

Argentine scrap merchants landed March 19 without British permission on South Georgia to dismantle a whaling station. Britain administers the island as a dependency of the Falkland Islands; Argentina claims sovereignty over them. After the scrap merchants landed, Britain ordered the ice patrol ship Endurance to South Georgia, and Argentina responded by sending its patrol vessel Bahia Paraiso.

Meanwhile, Britain's ambassador to Argentina, Anthony Williams, met here Sunday with Foreign Minister Nicacio Costa Mendez for talks.

Advances Seen for Population Control

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — The explosion in the world population can be partly contained by the end of the century with improved birth control methods and increased international support of family planning, according to a congressional study released Sunday.

The report, by the Office of Technology Assessment, said that more than 20 new or improved contraceptive methods will be available in the next decade. But worldwide family planning assistance will have to increase tenfold by 2000 to \$10.7 billion annually, to supply needed levels of these methods, it said.

It said the world population is expected to increase from 4.5 billion last year to between 5.5 billion and 6.5 billion in the year 2000.

Give the folks back home a picture of Europe and save enough on the call to paint the town.

When you're having the most colorful trip of your life, let your family and friends have a "look" right along with you. Give them a call. But first, check out all the money-saving tips below, so you can give Europe's high prices the brush.



Save on surcharges. Many hotels outside the U.S. charge exorbitant surcharge fees on international calls. And sometimes the fees are greater than the cost of the call itself. But if your hotel has TELEPLAN, the way to keep hotel surcharges reasonable, go ahead and call. No Teleplan? Read on!

There are other ways to save money. Save with a shortie. In most countries there's no three-minute minimum on self-dialed calls. So if your hotel offers International Dialing from your room, place a short call home and have them call back.

And you pay for the callback from the States with dollars, not local currency, when you get your next home or office phone bill.

Save these other ways. Telephone Company Calling Card and collect calls may be placed in many countries. And where they are, the hotel surcharges on such calls are usually low. Or, you can avoid surcharges altogether by calling from the post office or from other telephone centers.

Save nights & weekends. Always check to see whether the country you're in has lower rates at night and on weekends. Usually the savings are considerable. Now you have the whole picture.



Bell System

Senators Angrily Say U.S. Needs More Help In Resisting Russians

By William Chapman
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Members of the Senate Armed Services Committee have severely criticized as too small the military contributions of West European countries and Japan.

"We never hear anything but rationalizations from you for sticking American taxpayers with the bill for defending Europe and Japan," Sen. Carl Levin, Democrat of Michigan, told administration witnesses who had come Friday with prepared statements praising many of the efforts of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

Sen. William S. Cohen, Republican of Maine, raised the question of why the United States defended South Korea while another ally, Japan, made big trade contracts with North Korea and built a huge ship drydock for the Soviet Union.

The outbursts were the latest manifestation of congressional disengagement with a huge military budget, a large part of which helps defend allies whose rates of military spending are lower than that of the United States.

Withdrawal Threat

Sen. Theodore F. Stevens, Republican of Alaska and chairman of the Senate Appropriations subcommittee on defense, threatened earlier this month to introduce legislation to withdraw U.S. troops from Western Europe.

He was angry because of European participation in the construction of a Soviet natural gas pipeline, which, he said, would make Western Europe dependent on the Soviet Union for 20 percent of its energy.

None of the complaints has resulted in specific legislation to withdraw U.S. troops or to cut back U.S. support for West European and Japanese defenses. A spokesman for Sen. Stevens said Friday that he was still considering a troop withdrawal amendment to the military budget but had not made up his mind.

The complaints have risen in volume almost in proportion to the deepening recession in the United States and to the bipartisan reluctance to vote for large military spending increases in a budget projecting a \$91-billion deficit.

Before his colleagues began criticizing the alliance at Friday's hearing, Sen. John G. Tower, Republican of Texas and chairman of the committee, took note of the

troop-withdrawal sentiments and acknowledged that some allies "have not borne as much of the common burden of which they are capable."

"While I am in sympathy with those who desire our friends to do more, we must never forget that Western Europe remains a vital interest of the United States and it is fundamentally in the U.S. national interest to help protect it," he said.

Deputy Defense Secretary Frank C. Carlucci defended the NATO commitment, saying that those countries provided 53 percent of total NATO ground forces, more than 50 percent of the combat aircraft and more than 35 percent of the naval forces. Those allies also contribute extensive "infrastructure," including airfields and U.S. troop billets, he said.

Sen. Levin countered with figures showing the average NATO military spending as a percentage of gross national product had declined in the past year despite a 1978 agreement to bold real increases to 3 percent annually.

Sen. Cohen said that while the United States spent 7 percent of GNP on defense, Western Europe spent less than 4 percent and Japan less than 1 percent. He said that the United States was committed to protecting the Gulf and said Western Europe was more dependent than the United States on oil supplies from that region.

Laws Criticism

ST. LOUIS (AP) — The secretary-general of NATO said Friday that Western European leaders were overreacting to a European peace movement led by what he called a small but vociferous minority.

Joseph Luns said the overwhelming majority of people in Western Europe remained determined to unite to defend against a common Soviet threat.

"The peace movement is a disturbing development but a very clear minority," Mr. Luns said. "My personal opinion is that governments give perhaps too much importance to it."

Mr. Luns, speaking before the St. Louis Council on World Affairs, also took issue with the view that Western Europe was not carrying its fair share of the defense burden. "It is a very sterile enterprise to debate from year to year just who is paying what to defend whom," he said.

U.S. Considered A-War In '59 Over W. Berlin

Reuters

WASHINGTON — U.S. officials were ready in 1959 for nuclear war if necessary to prevent the Soviet Union from taking over West Berlin, according to previously secret Senate testimony released Sunday.

Christian Herter, then acting secretary of state, told the Senate Foreign Relations Committee at the time that the Western powers hoped to negotiate but were ready to go to war if the Soviet Union tried to drive them out of West Berlin.

"We are in good position to meet what may be the ultimate threat," Mr. Herter testified on March 10, 1959.

"When you say ultimate threat, do you mean nuclear bombing?" asked Senator Mike Mansfield, Democrat of Montana.

"I would have to come to that," Mr. Herter replied.

Eisenhower Aides

The testimony by officials in the administration of President Dwight D. Eisenhower was made public by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

A former assistant secretary of state, Livingston Merchant, testified that the Soviet Union would back down if it knew "we are prepared to retaliate with everything."

NASA Satisfied On Weather for Shuttle Landing

New York Times Service

HOUSTON — After hours of concern over predicted weather conditions at the landing site, officials of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration decided not to order the space shuttle Columbia back to Earth a day early to proceed with plans for a landing Monday as scheduled.

By going the full duration, Col. Jack R. Lousma of the Marine Corps and Col. C. Gordon Fullerton of the Air Force will have circumnavigated the Earth 115 times, logging 3.4 million miles since last Monday. The seven-day test flight is set to end at 11:27 a.m. on a desert landing strip at the White Sands Missile Range in southern New Mexico.

Flight controllers had said that a Sunday landing was a strong possibility. They feared that a low-pressure system over Southern California would intensify and, according to computer projections, move rapidly over the Southwest, carrying more clouds and winds to the landing site.

The decision to adhere to the original flight plan was announced Saturday on the basis of new weather reports indicating that the clouds and gusty winds at White Sands should move out of the area by Monday. But should the weather not be suitable for a Monday landing, controllers would still have the option of extending the flight until Tuesday.

we have" to an attack on Western supply lines to West Berlin.

The committee chairman, J. William Fulbright, Democrat of Arkansas, asked: "You don't think we are bluffing? We are firmly convinced in our mind that we would respond to any kind of attack on a convoy with an atomic bomb?"

Mr. Merchant replied: "Sir, I can put it this way: I think it is the firm conviction of the government that if we are attacked we would be prepared to retaliate with force."

But later he said the West's military response would depend on the provocation and that nuclear war would come only if the Soviet bloc used military force to drive Western troops out of West Berlin.

Long War

Mr. Herter said nuclear weapons would have to be used because it would take years for the West to build up forces to match Soviet-bloc forces for a conventional war.

Premier Nikita Khrushchev of the Soviet Union had demanded in November, 1958, that the Western powers remove their forces from West Berlin and make it a demilitarized city.

Mayor Willy Brandt of West Berlin called Khrushchev's move a Soviet plot to take over the city, and the Western powers rejected the demand. Khrushchev withdrew it later in 1959 during a tour of the United States.

Mr. Herter said in the testimony released Sunday: "To fight conventional war without nuclear weapons would probably take anywhere from one to two years. That has never been visualized."

He said he was convinced the Soviet Union would not try to drive the West out of West Berlin if it knew that would mean nuclear war.

The radio, monitored in London, said Iranian forces wiped out two Iraqi infantry and armored brigades in the third stage of an offensive near Dezful, in western Iran. It said Dezful and the city of Shush were out of range of Iraqi guns and that Iran had regained about 800 square kilometers (300 square miles) around Shush.

Iraq issued a statement saying that it had repulsed an Iranian offensive in the area. The Iraqi press agency quoted a military commander as saying his forces had driven back enemy troops, inflicting heavy casualties.

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Walter Burch with wife, Josephine, and daughter, Nancy Jo, after a Florida judge ruled that the 6-year-old girl would be tried as an adult for allegedly hitting a 7-year-old girl.

Girl, 6, Who Hit Playmate, to Be Tried

United Press International

GAINESVILLE, Fla. — A 6-year-old girl — at her lawyer's insistence — will be tried as an adult on charges of aggravated battery against a 7-year-old playmate.

Circuit Judge R. A. Green Jr., ruled Friday that he had no legal alternative but to grant the motion by Alan Wilhite, attorney for the girl, Nancy Jo Burch.

"Both I and Nancy Jo's parents have complete faith in our jury system," Mr. Wilhite told reporters. "In a juvenile proceeding, she would have had no right to a jury trial."

Mr. Wilhite has said that the girl cannot be held accountable for criminal acts because of her age. He said he was certain that a jury would exonerate her so that she would not have a criminal record.

Nancy Jo was accused by Nancy Nickolls of hitting her daughter, Shirley Lynn, 7, twice with a stick and causing her nose to bleed on Feb. 4. "If they let her go now, in five or 10 years she might be out committing other crimes because she lost respect for the system," Mrs. Nickolls said.

If convicted of aggravated battery, a second-degree felony, Nancy Jo would face a maximum penalty of 15 years in prison. But sentencing is left to the discretion of the judge, and Ken Hebert, the chief assistant state attorney, said his office would not recommend confinement.

Mr. Hebert said he and the Nickolls family had made several offers to resolve the case out of court. "But they have been unresponsive," he said of the lawyers for Nancy Jo.

U.S. Prepares Study on Dumping Old Nuclear Submarines in Ocean

By George C. Wilson

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Navy is investigating sinking its old radioactive submarines in the depths of the ocean — fresh evidence that the arms race is compounding the gigantic problem of disposing of nuclear wastes.

The Navy has five nuclear-powered submarines waiting for burial either in the ocean or on land. More subs will soon be lined up behind them.

"With over 100 nuclear-powered submarines in operation, the Navy is faced with eventual decommissioning of these ships at a future rate of possibly three or four per year over the next 30 years, and a permanent means of disposal must be developed that is environmentally acceptable," the Navy said in a statement signaling its intention to start assessing burial sites.

One option for disposing of worn-out submarines is to take the nuclear fuel out and dump the ships in deep parts of the Atlantic or Pacific. The other is to cut out the radioactive sections housing the nuclear power plant and send them to the Energy Department's burial grounds in the Savannah River Facility, Ga., and the Hanford Facility, Wash.

A Navy spokesman said Friday that the service is preparing an environmental impact statement, which is expected to take about 18 months.

Radioactivity Remains

Although the Navy defangs its retired nuclear submarines by taking out the nuclear fuel, metal in the power plant that surrounded it stays radioactive for years. However, the Navy stressed in its formal notice, printed Jan. 14 in the Federal Register, that it would take great pains to protect the environment and did not believe radioactivity from the subs would turn out to be a high risk.

The Navy said sinking the submarines in deep water would be cheaper than land disposal.

It said that if sea disposal were selected, the ship would be prepared for towing and for flooding in such a manner that it would land on the ocean bottom intact with reactor plant containment maintained.

The Navy conceded that the radioactive metal in the reactor would rust out eventually, no matter whether the submarines were buried in the ocean or on land, but it estimated that the release of radiation would be at safe, "negligible" levels by then.

If the Navy opts for sea disposal, the Environmental Protection Agency would have to grant a permit for a specific part of the ocean.

India Apologizes For Attack on U.S. Offices in Bombay

New York Times Service

NEW DELHI — The government has apologized to the U.S. Embassy here for an attack on the U.S. Consulate in Bombay, in which one assailant was killed by police.

Pendekan Venkatasubbiah, the deputy home minister, told Parliament Friday that a mob of about 40 persons attacked the consulate Thursday afternoon with gasoline bombs, in a protest of U.S. arms sales to Pakistan. The United States and Pakistan have concluded a \$1.1-billion arms deal that includes 40 F-16 fighter planes.

The group, identified as the Free India Party, burned four cars and smashed seven others with crowbars, an embassy spokesman reported.

One of the rioters was shot and killed when Indian police guards opened fire, Mr. Venkatasubbiah added.

The leader of the protest, identified as Bandu Shinde, and 30 others have been arrested and charged with attempted murder, trespassing, rioting and arson, according to reports from Bombay.

Neo-Nazis, Protesters Clash in West Germany

Reuters

NUREMBERG — Police arrested 17 demonstrators when fighting erupted at a neo-Nazi rally in Nuremberg, a police spokesman said.

Fighting started Saturday after about 1,200 protesters surrounded 50 young supporters of the neo-Nazi National Democratic Party, meeting to demand the expulsion of immigrants.

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Democrats Act to Increase Power Of Officeholders at Convention

By Adam Clymer
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Turning away from its grass-roots emphasis of the 1970s, the Democratic National Committee has voted to put potentially decisive power to nominate its next presidential candidate back in the hands of officeholders and party officials.

Without a single spoken protest and over only a handful of "nay" votes, the committee adopted rules on Friday for 1984 providing that 14 percent of the delegates to the presidential nominating convention would be chosen because of their office or party status and without being committed to a candidate.

The committee also voted to allow a candidate to win all the delegates from a single district, by deciding that state parties would no longer have to use proportional representation but could provide that voters could vote for individual delegates directly.

Enhancing Odds

This step, along with a decision to shorten the primary caucus season from the 30 weeks of 1980 to 15 in 1984, was generally seen as diminishing the chances of outsiders and enhancing the odds on the party's best-known potential candidates, such as Sen. Edward M. Kennedy of Massachusetts and former Vice President Walter F. Mondale.

Although the shift away from proportional representation drew some serious opposition, the meeting was singularly amiable, especially considering the emotions these issues have stirred in the past.

Gov. James B. Hunt Jr. of North Carolina, chairman of the party committee whose proposals were adopted Friday, said the changes were necessary if the Democrats were to be controlled by the interests of their party as a whole and not its component factions.

The once controversial concept of the uncommitted delegates drew hostility last year. Initially, it stirred fears of smoke-filled rooms and boss-run conventions, such as the 1968 convention that spurred the whole reform movement in the party.

On Friday, Charles T. Manatt, chairman of the national committee, noting that no one spoke against the concept during the meeting, called it an "idea that got more and more acceptance" as Democrats decided they needed the officeholders' participation and that the delegates needed the freedom not to be tied to a candidate in advance.

Friday's national committee vote, which went as expected, still must be implemented by actions in state legislatures or by state parties. But the history of these com-

missions, since the Democrats began rewriting the rules after every election since 1968, indicates that the rules will be followed with rare exceptions and exemptions.

A Supreme Court decision last year, holding that the Democrats could refuse to seat delegates elect-

ed in a Wisconsin primary in which Republicans could vote, clearly gave the national party authority to enforce its rules on states and state parties.

By providing that the Iowa caucuses on Feb. 27, 1984, could come only eight days before the New Hampshire primary on March 6, and New Hampshire only a week before other primaries, the party sought to diminish what Mr. Hunt called Friday: "the inordinate influence these events have had in our nominating process."

By deciding that states did not have to divide delegates proportionally among several candidates but could let voters vote for particular delegates by name, the committee sought to make it easier for candidates to pile up big early margins in delegates.

Under the 1980 rules, in which every state except Illinois and West Virginia used proportional representation, it was almost impossible for candidates to overtake Jimmy Carter in delegates.

Most of the seized cargo belonged to Ionics Inc. of Waterbury, Mass., and Oasis Oil Co. of Libya Inc. of Manhattan. Ionics was seeking to send \$960,000 worth of purification equipment and chemicals to Libya, and Oasis Oil was trying to export \$795,500 worth of oil and gas pipelines, electric turbines and other supplies, a Customs Service spokesman said.</p

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Path on the West Bank

Try to trace the origins of the Arab-Israeli violence on the West Bank and you are soon back in the Bible. History, not security, is the banner on both sides. Israelis claim an absolute right to settle the region no matter what its jurisdictional status. Tens of thousands have moved among hundreds of thousands of Palestinians, who consider the territory theirs. And the Jewish settlements keep expanding, managed by ministers at least some of whom aspire to drive the Arabs out.

Where neither law nor diplomacy decides the right, dangerous emotions take hold. Whether they acquiesce in or resist Israeli rule, the Palestinians abet the Israeli design; they either deny their unhappiness or validate the use of force. And those who collaborate with the Israelis risk murder by the PLO. People placed in such a quandary are destined to become Israel's lifelong enemies.

The Israeli settlers, in turn, seem destined to live with the insecurity of conquerors. Although partition or co-administration of the West Bank is still theoretically possible, either course requires a trust that does not exist. The spreading hostility will create irresistible pressures for Israel to annex the West Bank. Hostility would become complete.

It would not have come to this had the Arabs accepted Israel when it was established in a smaller space 34 years ago. But cumulative military defeats have only inflamed their sense of deprivation. Now that many of them may be ready to settle for the West Bank and Gaza Strip, Israelis who once pined for just such boundaries have been politically and emotionally overwhelmed in their own society.

Being the stronger now, the Israelis are pressing their advantage. The PLO's commitment to Israel's destruction blocks out every thought of generously offering the Palestinians their own homeland. Israelis shut down the idea that the security risks of dividing the

West Bank may be preferable to permanent dominion over alien people. The motive of other nations' mediation is suspect, for good reasons that start with oil.

There was a path out, but it is closing fast. The path was Camp David, a comprehensive peace between Egypt and Israel that was wrapped in a vague formula for the West Bank and Gaza. It offered the Palestinians full autonomy and a veto in the bargaining for a permanent solution. But the Arab world made the horrendous mistake of refusing even to explore the offer.

In the view of Egypt and the United States, the autonomy was to be a first step toward letting West Bank and Gaza residents determine their own future. But when none of them appeared to test the offer, Israel quickly diluted its main features. Israel insists that autonomy can apply only to people, not territory, and that the institutions of autonomy can have administrative but no legislative functions. It also insists that laws governing land and water must be Israeli and that Palestinians in Jerusalem can have no part in even a diminished autonomy.

Arabs who rejected Camp David from the start are in no position to complain of its failure now. But Egypt had had good reason to object to Israel's narrow interpretations. So has the United States. Indeed, Washington's reluctance to state what it thought autonomy meant has implied indifference and discouraged even Israeli critics of their government's cramped definition.

The Israelis are plainly uncomfortable in the role of occupiers. But many think they have no alternative. Whether they do will be learned only if the United States belatedly offers its understanding of Camp David and vigorously presses it upon both Arabs and Israelis. If it delays much longer, the last way out will be blocked.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

3 Election Messages

The triumph of Roy Jenkins and Britain's new Social Democratic Party is the most recent of three European elections conveying similar messages. Over the past two weeks there have been the French local elections, a West German state election in Lower Saxony and now a special election in Glasgow to fill a parliamentary seat. While there is no consistent movement to the right or the left, each was a vote against the party in power.

But whatever exasperation European voters may feel against their governments, it is also worth noting that there was no inclination whatever to move outside the familiar limits of conventional politics. In France, the biggest loser was not President Mitterrand's Socialist Party but its coalition partner, the Communists. Lower Saxony gave no encouragement to the far left, the opposition to Chancellor Schmidt that has sprung up within his own Socialist party. Instead, former Socialist voters turned to the small environmentalist party or stayed home.

This tendency toward the center is even clearer in the British case, and is particularly important to Britain's allies. Mr. Jenkins won in a constituency that has been consistently

conservative for two generations. A lot of voters there are clearly fed up with Mrs. Thatcher and the prolonged recession that her economic program has produced. But the traditional opposition, the Labor Party, is drifting further and further into an unappealing mixture of ideological rigidity and sentimental isolationism.

Last week's returns give plausibility to a third party on a path that moves sane between Mrs. Thatcher's monetarism and a left that stands for no nukes, no Atlantic alliance and no Common Market. Gratification, not to say relief, will not be confined to Britain.

A postscript: It is useful to keep in mind that European politics are deeply preoccupied with domestic economics. As in the United States country, elections in Europe are being won and lost primarily on such issues as inflation, jobs, social security and public deficits. One consequence is that, for the present, none of the European governments is in a position to provide strong leadership in those matters of foreign and strategic policy about which the Reagan administration cares most.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Is the MX Plan Dead?

Something astonishing happened to President Reagan's strategic weapons program last week. The heart of it was quietly cut out by a Senate Armed Services subcommittee. This Republican-led panel, steered by John Warner, Republican of Virginia, and Gary Hart, Democrat of Colorado, voted 9-0 to put the proposed MX missile on the shelf until a basing method is found that is better than the questionable temporary method—shoving the MX into old, easily targeted Minuteman holes—that the administration had settled on last fall. But whether there is a better basing method has confounded strategic and political analysts for years. The MX may be dead.

This prospect is in the first instance a major embarrassment to President Reagan, whose principal line of attack on Jimmy Carter's defense policies was that he had allowed a "window of vulnerability" to open during which the Soviets could destroy the chief land-based leg of the U.S. deterrent. The Reagan MX scheme was meant to close at least part of that window. But this may be a lesser aspect of the subcommittee's decision. It has reopened all the great strategic issues precisely as the administration encounters growing turbulence over nuclear issues at home.

Since Mr. Reagan accepted local objections as a basis for abandoning the Carter MX deployment plan in Nevada and Utah, he cannot easily overrule local objections to deploying the missile elsewhere. The old op-

tions for hiding MX can be trotted out, and new exotic ones inspected, but that will be time consuming and divisive. No less divisive would be a debate on protecting the MX by abandoning the 1972 U.S.-Soviet treaty banning missile defense. The question is bound to stir up the controversy over whether, if the MX cannot be made survivable against a Soviet first strike, the country should have land-based missiles at all.

There is also the immediate matter of the forthcoming strategic arms control negotiations with Moscow. The Senate subcommittee, though it acted for other, understandable reasons, has taken off the table one of the major items Mr. Reagan meant to put on it.

The ultimate impact of shelving the MX, however, may be on the argument the country has been having over whether nuclear forces should be maintained strictly to deter war, or whether the United States must prepare actually to fight, survive and win a "limited" nuclear war. If you cannot maintain a responsive super-accurate missile force certain to 1) survive an enemy's first strike and 2) let you retaliate against the targets of your choice, then how do you prepare for a "limited war"? You do not need to have accepted the idea of the possibility of such a limited war in the first place to see that the implications of this question are profound.

We suspect, in short, that the panel's action is a real sleeper whose consequences the country will be dealing with for years.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

March 29: From Our Pages of 75 and 50 Years Ago

1907: Takeover in Honduras

WASHINGTON — Nicaragua has established a provisional government in Honduras and President Zelaya, through representatives, rules at Tegucigalpa, the Honduran capital. Instead of intervention by the United States and Mexico, they will be asked to recognize the new government. In the opinion of officials here, this ends the war. A dispatch from San Salvador says that the army of Salvador is concentrated on the frontier with war munitions and its troops have been victorious in all encounters with Nicaraguans. The armies of Salvador and Honduras have not been acting together, probably on account of jealousies between the generals, while the Nicaraguan army is said to be well disciplined.

1932: Soviet Fortifications

TOKYO — The Soviet government is stated officially to be constructing a semi-permanent entrenched fortification on the Siberian-Manchurian border in the vicinity of Pogranichnaya. Thousands of coolies from Vladivostok are said to have been impressed for the work. Pogranichnaya is directly across from the center of the revolt against the new Manchurian regime, against which the Japanese are threatening to move with a punitive expedition. It is reported from Changchun that Japanese artillery and infantry have succeeded in dispersing 1,500 Chinese patriots, but at heavy cost. A Japanese airplane was shot down. At Seoul the Chinese have attacked Korean farmers.

Giant U.S. 'One-War' Strategy Is Plan for Multiwar Fiasco

By Jeffrey Record

WAshington — Largely overlooked in the mounting congressional debate over the Reagan administration's proposed five-year defense plan is the new military strategy ostensibly justifying the biggest peacetime defense program in U.S. history. The strategy, enunciated mainly by Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger and Navy Secretary John Lehman, envisages a protracted, non-nuclear war against the Soviet Union waged around the globe.

As Weinberger summed it up in a recent report to Congress, "Our long-term goal is to be able to meet the demands of a worldwide war, including concurrent reinforcement of Europe, deployment to Southwest Asia [the Gulf], and support in other potential areas of conflict." Lehman talks of a Navy able to "prevail" over "the combined threat of our adversaries" in the Pacific, Indian and Atlantic oceans.

Weinberger and Lehman reject the "one-and-a-half-war" strategy promulgated by the Nixon administration and calling for forces sufficient to defeat a Soviet invasion of Europe and a lesser enemy elsewhere. They seek to replace it by a giant "one-war" strategy, to be conducted against the Soviet Union on a series of widely separated fronts on and along the Eurasian land mass. Also under fire will be Soviet allies such as Cuba and Libya, that try to assist Moscow by blocking the flow of reinforcements and supplies from the United States to fronts overseas.

The Weinberger-Lehman strategy is a tall and dangerous order. Aside from the question of whether a worldwide conflict with the Soviet Union could long escape the play of nuclear weapons, the strategy is, in truth,

not a one-war strategy but a multiple-war strategy.

It is admittedly unwise to assume or hope that a shooting war with Russia could somehow be restricted to only one area of the world. A conflict that began in one area likely would expand to others. The probability of "horizontal escalation" (to use the term now in vogue in the Pentagon) cannot be ignored.

What is disturbing is the reach with which horizontal escalation is being grafted by an article of faith that geographical expansion would benefit the United States rather than the Soviet Union. The building bubbles with talk of "military opportunities" afforded by horizontal escalation, of the freedom offered by a worldwide war "to assume the offensive in areas where Soviet forces are weak" and to settle accounts with Soviet client states.

In fact, it is Moscow that would reap the benefits of horizontal escalation. In the center of the Eurasian land mass and already possessing preponderant military power directly opposite both NATO and the Gulf, the Soviet Union could move forces from one front to another far more quickly than could the United States.

Against the Soviet Union, deliberate horizontal escalation of a war is a recipe for defeat. It violates the fundamental military axiom of concentration by dispersing limited forces in the face of a larger and more powerful adversary. To attempt to fight everywhere is to end up losing in most places, if not everywhere. To be sure, the United

States could be expected to prevail closer to home. The emotional rewards of bashing Cuba and stomping Sandinistas would, however, be paltry compensation for the loss of Europe or the Gulf.

If the Weinberger-Lehman strategy is at odds with sound military thinking, it is also palpably unsustainable without enormous increases in active-duty U.S. force levels. Such increases, which for the army alone would entail creation of at least four new divisions, would require a return to conscription. Yet neither a larger army nor abolition of the all-volunteer force is being contemplated by the administration.

The strategy is grossly at odds even with those increases in military power proposed in the administration's five-year plan, which calls for increases in real military spending averaging 7.5 percent a year. Those increases fall far short of satisfying the ambitious military objectives of the new strategy.

It is in any event highly doubtful whether the all-volunteer force can provide people sufficient in quantity and quality to man an expanded navy and air force. It is barely capable of manning the present structure, and severe shortages in critical skills persist. The recent upsurge in recruiting and retention rates is attributable as much to high unemployment as it is to increases in pay and benefits. And the worst is yet to come, given the decline of the military-aged cohort within the U.S. population well into the 1990s.

Equally doubtful is the fiscal feasibility of the Reagan program, especially against a

background of record-breaking federal deficits, mind-boggling Pentagon cost overruns and mounting political opposition to financing military budget increases at the expense of domestic social and economic welfare programs.

In short, barring a return to conscription and a comprehensive restructuring of the economy for the purposes of war, the Weinberger-Lehman strategy will serve simply to widen a longstanding gap between U.S. military commitments and capabilities. Whatever the wisdom of a multi-front, worldwide war strategy against the Soviet Union, it cannot be had on the economic and social cheap, especially against an adversary possessing a mass conscript army and willing to devote to defense 12 to 15 percent of its gross national product.

The abyss separating the administration's strategy and resources was candidly conceded by Undersecretary of Defense Fred Ikle in February. In a public statement before the Senate Armed Services Committee that the Pentagon sought retroactively to classify, Ikle admitted that "even an increase in U.S. military investments as high as 14 percent per year [in real terms], continued throughout the decade, would not close the gap in accumulated military assets between the United States and the Soviet Union until the early 1990s."

Seemingly lost on this administration is a recognition that strategy is not just a mirror of military desire. It is, like politics, the art of the possible.

The writer, a senior fellow at the Institute for Foreign Policy Analysis, contributed this article to The Washington Post.

White House Retreat on Smoking: A Crude Decision

By George F. Will

WASHINGTON — I am not squeamish — I can watch an infant eat a poached egg — but I shudder and avert my gaze when the U.S. government deals with tobacco.

The government, which is having a tad of trouble with its budget, subsidizes both the growing of tobacco and the treatment of the many illnesses tobacco causes. Recently, Department of Health and Human Services officials endorsed toughening the warning message on cigarette packages and advertising.

Currently the message is: "The Surgeon General has determined that cigarette smoking is dangerous to your health." Congress is considering requiring more specific messages, rotating warnings that would cite dangers of cancer, heart disease, emphysema and risks to unborn children — the children whom the president and many legislators, including some from tobacco states, want the government to protect with anti-abortion measures.

The administration retreated from the stronger cigarette warnings when accused of "Californication." Joe Califano, the former secretary of health, education and welfare, had a concept of "civil rights" as expansive as Montana, and some of his causes were as small and annoying as chiggers. But in his campaign against smoking he did not more than his duty.

Tobacco has killed, expensively and agonizingly, many more Americans than have died in all U.S. wars and traffic accidents. More than \$13 billion a year is spent on smoking-related health problems, and lost production and wages involve \$25 billion more.

The crude political decision coincided with publication of the surgeon general's report on smoking. The 1982 report, the most powerful since the great report of 1964, says smoking is the most important public health issue of our time and the chief preventable cause of death, and probably causes nearly one-third of all cancer deaths.

The report coincided with evidence that carcinogenic pollutants that enter the environment from industrial and other sources may be less important than once thought as cancer-causing substances.

Such evidence underscores the stains of tobacco as the only known cause of a cancer epidemic.

Tobacco spokesmen, who seem to have studied the philosophy of science at the same schools where anti-evolutionists matriculate, insist that the case against tobacco is unproven because we can not yet explain the disease mechanism that makes a cell cancerous.

But given the statistical connection between tobacco use and increased incidence of particular diseases, that argument is comparable to the argument that evolution is unproven because "the missing link" is still missing. As has been well said, tens of millions of Americans have quit smoking, and not one has died because of that.

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A Slice of the Holocaust and Crimes Against the Future

By Flora Lewis

PARIS — Forty years ago, the deportation of Jews from France to extermination camps farther east was started.

There are worse dates to remember, worse places in which to lay wreaths and stand in silence. But it is a bit easier to grasp what happened on the smaller scale of France and in the context of French history.

On Oct. 3, 1940, just a few months after the fall of France and the establishment of the Vichy re-

gime on territory that the German Army did not directly occupy, a French law was passed on the status of Jews. The next day, another law authorized the detention of foreign Jews in special camps.

The following year, mass arrests began. But it was not until Jan. 20, 1942, that high Nazi officials completed their plan for "the final solution of the Jewish question" at a secret conference beside the

Wannsee, near Berlin. Three months later, the first convoy of 11,112 people was loaded on trains at the little stations of Compiegne and Bobigny, destination Auschwitz.

Compiegne had already become a historic landmark. There, in an elegantly furnished railway car on a siding, Germany had signed the armistice with the allied commanders ending World War I. Hitler had insisted therefore that the French surrender of 1940 be delivered on the same spot.

The original car is still there in the quiet, forest-ringed clearing. There are plaques and memorials recalling the victory of 1918 but there is nothing, not a word, nor a scrap, noting Compiegne's second important scene. It has been dropped down an eerie memory hole.

The third event took place on a regular platform at the station. A photograph shows a group of French officers, in the uniform they still wear, mingling with well-dressed civilian men and one German soldier standing stiffly in the background.

There is also a picture of four people peering through a barbed-wire covered slot in a wooden car. Their expressions reflect more curiosity than distress, like those of ordinary passengers on a trip to a new place.

The people in that first trainload were Parisian notables who happened to be Jewish.

The same day, a trainload of refugees who had been interned at a camp at Drancy was dispatched from the Paris suburban station of Bobigny.

Sports Arena

More trains followed. On the night of July 16-17, the French police rounded up 13,152 Jews in the Paris region and herded them into a sports arena to be sent away. Of them, 4,115 were children under age 12.

Eventually, 67 convoys rattled their cargo to

Stuttgart's Rommel and London's Livingstone: Provoking the Establishment

W. German Mayor's Candor Vexes Party

By John Vinocur
New York Times Service

STUTTGART — Success in West German politics often seems to thrive on organized vagueness and abstraction, so much so that a public figure who will have nothing to do with either can appear a bit as a man of mystery.

Under the circumstances, Manfred Rommel, mayor of Stuttgart and the son of Field Marshal Erwin Rommel, is twice intriguing. For one, he says things simply and unmistakably. More than that, though, he is a politician of enormous national potential who is consistently ignored by his party, the Christian Democrats, at a time when it seems to be edging toward power through the slow disintegration of Chancellor Helmut Schmidt's coalition.

Mr. Rommel's uniqueness is underscored these days because a collection of his speeches — they are funny, nondidactic, and almost touchingly honest — has risen to fifth place on the West German best-seller list. The event is genuinely unusual: People here, like most places, just don't spend money for a hard-cover copy of what a mayor had to say at the opening of the Bakery and Confectioners' Convention in Stuttgart.

The success of the book is part of the Rommel mystery. He has built a strong reputation as a liberal political figure, a civil libertarian and as an efficient administrator as president of the Na-

tional City Conference, the country's association of mayors. Four years ago a poll designated Mr. Rommel, 53, as the rising political figure with the best chance of becoming a national political leader. But no one in the party ever considered the idea. In the same way now, while the Christian Democrats elbow for places in the new national lineup that they believe might come before the end of the year, Mr. Rommel's name is rarely mentioned.

Sitting in his office, and talking about why he has not moved from city government, Mr. Rommel said: "In general in politics you make the career you want. I'm not ambitious. It's an unbearable burden to be chancellor. Mr. Schmidt is really a good man, but looks like an enormous difficultie. Beyond that the political reality as far as I'm concerned is that federal politicians in this country have an aversion to outsiders and they're only interested in them for help if they are in mud up to their ears."

The remark caught the Rommel approach and the tones that make him difficult for his party. It is not difficult for the standard Christian Democratic routine to call Mr. Schmidt a really good man, any more than it is to suggest that the party's leadership positions are brokered by a politi-

The style was like that of the book. In the collection called "Abschied vom Schlaraffenland" (nr, roughly translated, "Goodbye to the Big Rock Can-

dy Mountain"), Mr. Rommel shows respect only for the reader's intelligence. The modern politician he wrote, is more interested in applause than convincing or defending an idea.

A West German ambassador who knows the party well says it sees the mayor as a maverick, perhaps short on trickiness and rough and tumble, an interesting man, but one who goes his own way, a half-step too far.

The best illustration of this was Mr. Rommel's confidently civil libertarian approach in 1977, the last year of the West German terrorist wave. While his party was talking about the policy of restricting such things as lawyer-client contacts, the mayor was insisting that terrorists be given normal funerals in Stuttgart's main cemetery.

The picture that developed of Mr. Rommel was that of a sensitive, extremely intelligent man, but one too far to the left for his party, and too much a man outside the establishment for those outside it.

Now the book suggests that Mr. Rommel is nonconformist, and a liberal in another sense. Its themes involve having sufficient flexibility of mind for people in West Germany to realize that the days of eternal expansion are over and that a large part of the country's thought processes need correction. He also suggests that West Germans

may be a bit short on authority and honesty with itself.

Mr. Rommel is not so very sure that the collection's success



Manfred Rommel

is a result of its ideas, but he is convinced that readers like its approach, saying that he tries to "speak in a more understandable way than most Germans in public life do."

The liberal in Mr. Rommel has been somewhat shocked by the vehemence of the young West Germans who seem, to outsiders at least, to be anti-Western, neutralist and increasingly attracted by political romanticism. He reckons that they make up only about 10 percent of the population, but he talks about them with the concern of a man who has tried discussion and who has not had much success at it.

"These young people," he said to a visitor, "are constantly in search of some kind of dream and, I fear, it is not a democratic one."

In line with a Labor Party

'Red Ken' Relishes Affronts to U.K. Tories

By William Tuohy
Los Angeles Times Service

LONDON — On the elegant neoclassic facade of the London County Hall hangs a 75-foot banner carrying a blunt message for the House of Commons across the Thames River.

The banner declares: "London's Unemployment, February 1982, 339,783."

The display is the work of Ken Livingstone, the 36-year-old leader of the Greater London Council. Though there also is a lord mayor of the City of London, the small central commercial district, Mr. Livingstone is, in effect, the mayor of the entire London metropolitan area and its seven million people.

Mr. Livingstone, a member of the Labor Party, relishes his role as a thorn in the side of the Conservative government. Many Conservatives, for their part, consider him a municipal disaster rivaling the black death, the great fire and the wartime blitz.

"Red Ken," as the Conservative press calls him, has been in office less than a year, but he is easily the most controversial leader of the Greater London Council has ever had.

He boycotted Prince Charles' wedding last summer. He has urged British troops in Northern Ireland to lay down their arms. His most recent joust with the Conservatives involves the financing of London Transport, the city's network of bus and subway lines.

In line with a Labor Party

campaign promise of last spring, Mr. Livingstone ordered transport fares cut by as much as 50 percent. This was popular with subway riders, but the deficit would have had to be made up by real-estate taxpayers, who were incensed.

Conservative members of the council appealed to the Law Lords, in the House of Lords, who decides such questions, and Mr. Livingstone was overruled. A result, fares were doubled last week.

In typically colorful language, Mr. Livingstone described as "vandals in eminence" the lords who ruled against him. He added: "The law as it affects London Transport is an ass and must be changed."

In Defense of Rioters

Toward that end, he has launched a "Keep Fares Fair" campaign to persuade the 92 members of Parliament from Greater London to vote for a special subsidy that would keep transport fares down.

Since his selection as leader by the Labor members of the council, who took over from the Conservatives last May, Mr. Livingstone has been a contentious figure, partly because of his habit of speaking out. He has defended city rioters and Irish Republican Army terrorists.

Last summer, Mr. Livingstone warned: "I fear that within 10 years there will be a coup, and that gays, trade union activists and left-wing politicians will be led off to the gas chambers."

In last May's election, Mr.

The potential for a takeover, he argued, is contained in the military and police experience in combating urban terrorists in Northern Ireland.

When pressed, he conceded that he does not know any general personally because, as he puts it, "the left and the military don't have good links."

Radical, Not Marxist

Mr. Livingstone believes Anthony Benn, the Labor Party militant, would make a fine prime minister. "It would be a tremendous boost if Benn could be elected prime minister," Mr. Livingstone said recently. "That, I think, would give the people a tremendous amount of hope."

Mr. Livingstone said he is not a Marxist. "I always emphasize that I am a radical," he has said.

"But socialism is impossible to achieve without free elections, so that rules me out as a Marxist."

A pleasant and witty man, Mr. Livingstone dresses in neat suits and lives in a small \$38-a-week apartment that is well within the reach of his salary of about £9,000 (\$10,500) a year. He and his wife are separated.

He was born in 1945 in south London to a merchant seaman and a music-hall dancer. He attended local schools, then a teachers college.

A Gambler

He worked as a medical research technician and was elected a full-time city council member in 1973.

In last May's election, Mr.



Ken Livingstone

Livingstone gambled by switching from his safe Labor seat in Hackney to a marginal one in the area near Paddington Station. He won.

If Labor won Paddington, Mr. Livingstone said, he figured the party probably would win a majority on the council. "I wanted to be there if they won — but not if they lost."

Labor won a majority, and Mr. Livingstone was promptly chosen to succeed Andrew McIntosh, a moderate, as leader of the council's Labor members.

As a militant leftist, Mr. Livingstone takes a dim view of businessmen. He calls them "the natural parasites of London," and he has declared that the "working class is in charge now, and we are going to make changes."

Carlos Deadline Nears; Paris Tightens Security

Reuters

PARIS — French police have intensified security around President François Mitterrand and senior ministers, fearing that the international extremist known as Carlos could strike after a deadline he set expires this week, police sources said Sunday.

In his ultimatum, handed to the French Embassy in The Hague early in March, Carlos gave French authorities one month to release two persons arrested last month in Paris on explosives charges.

The ultimatum, written in Spanish and signed with two thumbprints authenticated by French police, singled out Interior Minister Gaston Defferre as the main target. Mr. Defferre is in charge of the national police.

French newspapers said over the weekend that police were taking the threat particularly seriously because they had uncovered a connection between Carlos' international network and a Corsican nationalist group. The Interior Ministry and police spokesmen declined to comment on the reports.

Carlos, 32, was born in Venezuela.

Amnesty's Council In U.K. Quits Over Thorpe Row

United Press International

LONDON — The 27-member council of Amnesty International's British section has resigned after controversy about the appointment of Jeremy Thorpe, the former leader of Britain's Liberal Party, as director of the human rights organization in Britain.

The council had sanctioned the appointment of Mr. Thorpe, who was acquitted in 1979 of conspiracy to murder a male model.

The appointment split the organization and Mr. Thorpe stepped down from the post after three weeks of public squabbling within the movement.

The council resigned on Saturday after a motion of no confidence in it was passed at the section's annual meeting. Four members had resigned earlier.

Telegram Gets The Bad News From Britain

United Press International

LONDON — Britain is abandoning the telegram after 112 years.

The arrival by special messenger of a buff-colored envelope stamped with the royal cipher and delivered with all the haste at the command of Her Majesty's Postmaster General always signaled urgent news. Anyone wanting to send urgent messages after Oct. 1 will have to use the telephone, and the printed message will not arrive until next morning with the rest of the everyday mail.

The service has been losing money because of competition with the telephone. The new messages will be called telemessages and will be delivered in blue-striped envelopes by British Telecom, as the telephone service is now called.

Police have identified the couple as Magdalene Kaupp, a 34-year-old West German who has been linked with the Baader-Meinhof leftist organization, and Bruno Breguet, 31, a Swiss citizen who has served a prison term in Israel on explosives charges.

Police said they were arrested with detonators and five kilograms (11 pounds) of a rare plastic explosive, after they were challenged by two private security guards who suspected that their car had been stolen.

Justice Ministry sources said the couple had refused to cooperate with the examining magistrate dealing with the case and would stand trial on charges of carrying arms and explosives, using false papers and driving a car with false registration plates.

Le Point, a weekly magazine, and several newspapers reported over the weekend that police had traced the car to members of the Corsican National Liberation Front, which is believed to have carried out several attacks in February. Among them were 26 bomb and gun assaults Feb. 12 in Corsica, in which a French Foreign Legionnaire was killed.

Also, several hours after Mr. Breguet and Miss Kaupp were arrested, 19 bombs exploded in shops, banks, post offices and tax centers in Paris. The Corsican National Liberation Front also claimed those attacks.

In their discussion on the Middle East, the leaders hope to find room for another EEC peace drive after Israel's withdrawal from the Sinai peninsula, scheduled for April 25.

The EEC leaders are expected to avoid any detailed discussion of the budget dispute. Prime Minister

CIA Role Seen in '75 Arms-Shipment Attempt

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — A House subcommittee staff has suggested that it is probable that an international arms dealer who was under Central Intelligence Agency supervision tried to arrange shipments of arms from an American firm to South Africa for use in Angola in the mid-1970s.

A staff study by the House Subcommittee on African Affairs said that John J. Frost, a dealer based in the United States and Belgium, met with South Africans on the possibility of arranging a shipment of 155mm artillery weapons from a Vermont company to South Africa through either Thailand or Taiwan in 1975.

At the time, the study quoted Mr. Frost as saying, he was a consultant to the CIA on supplying arms through Zambia.

Shipping U.S. arms to South Africa would be a violation of American law. The deal that Mr. Frost tried to arrange fell through and the South African arms procurement agency, Armscor, eventually dealt directly with the Vermont

company, Space Research Corp. He said the system was secretly monitored on Antigua.

According to the study, Mr. Frost said he was enlisted by the CIA in 1975 to arrange arms shipments through Zambia for U.S.-aided forces in Angola but instead was introduced by his CIA contact, who is not identified, to South African officials.

He met with Armscor representatives in Thailand and discussed arranging the shipment through Thailand and Taiwan, the study said.

It said those discussions took place after a high-level U.S. working group decided not to ship U.S. arms into Angola through South Africa. "The subcommittee staff was unable to determine whether the probable CIA agent's activities reflected serious negligence by the agency or a purposeful evasion of U.S. policy," it added.

The study cites a State Department official's memo relating a conversation in which Mr. Frost described his efforts through the CIA contact. It also cites five international telegrams that it claims describes the CIA contact's coordination.

nation of his activities in Thailand.

A statement from the CIA to the subcommittee said: "This agency did not directly or indirectly give, sell, or otherwise transfer to the Republic of South Africa any such equipment, did not encourage or facilitate others to do so, and did not have any advanced knowledge of such matters."

South Africa Frees 8 Whites

JOHANNESBURG (AP) — Security police released eight persons who were detained without charge for up to six months under South Africa's sweeping security laws, police said Saturday.

The eight, all of them white, were released Friday and Saturday. They were detained in October and November in a wave of detentions of union leaders and other activists.

Among them was Elizabeth Floyd, the girlfriend of a labor organizer, Dr. Neil Aggett, who died in detention Feb. 5. Both had been detained in November. Dr. Aggett was the first white to die in detention in South Africa.

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France Sees Research and Development as Centerpiece in Industrial Modernization Plan

By Thomas Kamm

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — France, faced with a large trade deficit and increasing penetration of foreign products on its domestic market, is moving to revitalize its industry and modernize its production methods in a drive to become the world's third technological power behind the United States and Japan.

Despite the constraints of recession, the government has made research and development one of the chief elements of its industrial policy, which aims to "reconquer the domestic market" and make French industry competitive worldwide through the introduction of new technologies, which will reduce costs and increase productivity.

"The standardization of industrial know-how has multiplied competition from an increasing number of countries," the Ministry of Research and Technology said in its interim plan. "It requires that our economy take solid positions in advanced technology activities and renew its traditional ones. More than ever, our competitiveness and thus our growth will depend on our capacity to invent."

French May Borrow To Strengthen Franc

By Carl Gewirtz

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — France, fighting an uphill battle to stabilize the value of the franc in the foreign exchange market, is expected to step up the volume of its Euro-market borrowings, many banks believe.

Foreign currency borrowings, either in the form of syndicated bank credits or public bond issues, are brought back into the country and pass through the foreign ex-

SYNDICATED LOANS

change market as the proceeds are converted into francs. This process knows the franc exchange rate, effectively creating a demand for francs.

The level of French borrowing so far this year is running about 25 percent behind the pace set in the first quarter of 1981, according to data compiled by Morgan Guaranty Trust of New York.

There have been no Eurocurrency bank credits for France in the first quarter, compared with a total of \$1.42 billion worth of loans arranged in the opening three months of 1981. International bond issues totaled \$1.84 billion so far this year, up from \$1.04 billion a year earlier. Overall, foreign borrowings have totaled \$1.84 billion versus \$2.46 billion last year.

The slowdown is particularly noteworthy as France's need for foreign currency borrowings is greater this year than a year ago because its balance of payments is registering a larger deficit. Foreign borrowings help cover this deficit, keeping the rundown in France's reserves to minimum.

First Step

Thus, bankers assume that France has every reason to increase its recourse to the Euromarket.

Its first syndicated loan is now under way — a \$400 million operation for the Caisse Nationale des Télécommunications divided equally between a syndicated credit and a floating-rate note. The market reaction, bankers report, has been very positive and it is expected that the size of the operation will be increased to at least \$500 million.

Interest on the credit are standard — an eight-year loan with interest set at 3% point over the London interbank offered rate and a 1/4 percent front-end fee. What makes the deal especially attractive to banks is the companion \$200 million of eight-year floating-rate notes.

Interest on these will be set at a quarter-point over Libor, considered very attractive pricing as some top borrowers have issued paper at Libor or at a thin 1/4 point over Libor. In addition, banks can resell this paper to investors and pocket the much more attractive 1% percent commission paid on this deal. In fact, banks are being invited to underwrite both loans on a 1-to-1 basis, \$1 of FRN for every \$1 of loan.

CNT's need to offer the FRN "sweetener" raises the question whether this is the only way France can tap the credit market without increasing the size of the margin it is willing to pay. All borrowers are very sensitive about the margin they pay to borrow funds, but France more than most has tended to equate slim margins with high optional prestige.

Inistence on holding the line on the margin at 3% point over Libor will serve as a natural brake on forays into the credit market as bankers increasingly are demanding better returns on their loans. The recourse to the Eurobond market also has its limitations as that market operates in fits and starts — suddenly investors are gobbling up new issues and suddenly they are sitting on the sidelines.

The French, of course, would justify their paying 3% percent by noting that Indonesia is currently paying that for its \$300-million, 10-year loan. Most bankers would argue that those terms are way too low. But Indonesia does not tap the market often and some banks obviously believe there is other, more remunerative, business to be won in Indonesia by standing up and being seen to be a hero.

Spain also has just won very favorable terms on its \$450-million loan. But bankers suggest these are a function of some banks' desire to expand their domestic Spanish business. In addition, a third of the

"To get out of the [economic] crisis, research is an essential key, perhaps the key to renewal," President François Mitterrand said in January in his opening speech to a four-day national colloquium on research and technology. "It is only a gigantic research effort that will enable France to take its place among the rare nations that are capable of mastering their technology, and, therefore, of maintaining their independence."

Jean-Pierre Chevénement, minister for research and technology, said in an interview: "It is... because we are in a recession that we should develop our innovation and research and development effort. This is a big difference not only with the previous government but with some foreign governments. This is what makes the difference between Socialist reasoning, which attempts to anticipate, and liberal reasoning, which trusts spontaneous market forces."

From research laboratories to specialized research centers, from corporate management to banks and capital lending sources, France's industrial, scientific and financial communities are being mobilized by the So-

cialist government to build what some observers call "a French version of the Japanese miracle." Mr. Chevénement prefers to call it "industrial socialism."

In the past few months, in addition to holding the national colloquium on research and technology, France has created a Study Center for Advanced Systems and Technologies (CESTA) and a World Center for Micro-Computers, announced the opening in 1985 of a Museum of Science and Technology, and sponsored a conference on "What place for France in high technology?"

All of this is backed by considerable spending. The expanded Ministry of Research and Technology has been granted a 30-percent increase in its budget this year, bringing it to 18 billion francs (\$2.8 billion). By 1985, according to the ministry's interim plan, France will spend 50 billion francs a year on research and technology, and it is counting on industry to devote another 30 billion to achieve its aim of increasing total research expenditure to 2.5 percent of gross national product.

Mr. Chevénement, 43, is the architect of this ambitious program. He has turned a ministry

that had been steadily declining in importance for 20 years into what one French magazine called "a ministerial empire" with control over nearly all of France's research organizations.

"This is probably the first time since the 1960s, under Gen. de Gaulle, that there is a coherent policy in the field of scientific research and technological development," said Mr. Chevénement.

Recent reports show that French research spending reached a high point of 2.2 percent of the gross national product in 1981, but has dropped to 1.8 percent. In the meantime, France's main industrial competitors spend more than 2 percent.

The government is convinced that new technology is the key to increasing France's ability to compete. Planners say that the industrial applications of the electronics revolution have had a present on new technology across the full range of industry, from textiles, machine-tools and shoemaking to developing industries such as biotechnology. There are no obsolete industries, only outdated technologies," is a

statement commonly heard among industrial planners.

But the planners believe that France has already fallen behind in the technological competition. Report after report devotes several pages to the "technology gap" that separates France from its main competitors, to France's slowness in adopting new technologies and to the lack of investment in research and development.

"We are living through a third industrial revolution that emphasizes more the 'how-to-produce' than the 'what-to-produce,'" said Jacques Delors, French economy minister. "And my conviction is that the European countries are 5 or 10 years behind Japan and the United States."

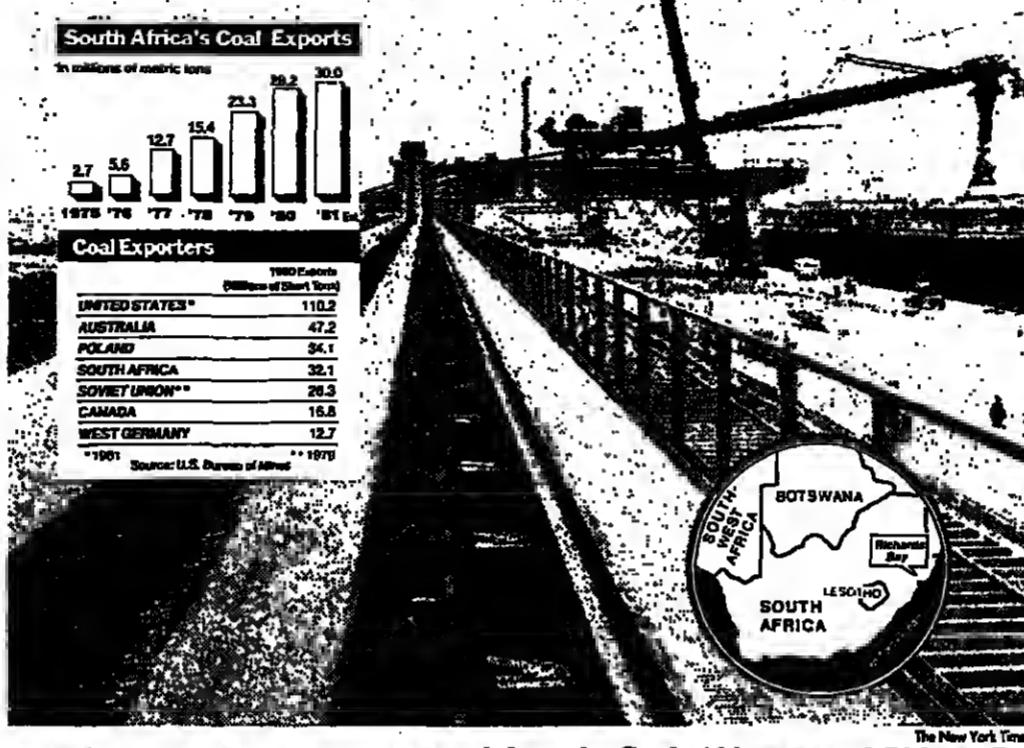
The solution, according to planners, is a government-directed research effort that will cover vertical chains of production, from the raw material to the finished product. Government planners say that the five big nationalized industrial groups are dominant in one or more of these chains of production and are in areas of big potential technological growth. They will be expected to devote a greater proportion of funds to research than private industry. In the context of the industrial moderniza-

tion plan, France's nationalization of industry and banks takes on a new aspect. Government planners say that the fall of investment in recent years, particularly in technology research, explains industry's failure.

Jacques Attali, Mr. Mitterrand's one-man think tank, said that two things are essential if France wants to avoid becoming an industrial backwater or "a nation of museum-keepers". It must control new technology and control capital. Both of these can be assured through nationalization. "I am doing with nationalization what de Gaulle did for nuclear defense," Mr. Mitterrand has said. "I am giving France its economic strike force."

The new entrants into the state sector are to promote France's position in clearly defined *filieres* — integrated product areas that cover vertical chains of production, from the raw material to the finished product. Government planners say that the five big nationalized industrial groups are dominant in one or more of these chains of production and are in areas of big potential technological growth. They are to develop their specific sectors and become a

(Continued on Page 8, Col. 3)



Coal for export moving on a conveyor belt at the South African port of Richards Bay.

Takeovers — Were They Worth It?

By Lydia Chavez

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Not so many months ago, billion-dollar takeover offers were sweeping Wall Street. Among the biggest targets were the natural-resource companies, and in the culmination of a decade-long infatuation with minerals, the purveyors for the most part were oil companies.

Portugal is raising \$150 million, offering a split margin of 1 1/4 points over Libor for eight years. Bankers have the option of pricing over the prime rate, but the margin in that case will be 1/4 point less.

The jumbo \$1.2-billion loan for Mexico's Nafinsa is still being put together with nine banks so far signed up to lead the deal. In all, 12 banks are being sought to underwrite the deal and the final three are expected to be on board this week.

Colombia is asking banks to offer terms on a \$200-million loan to help finance a commercial satellite program.

In Asia, South Korea is aiming to set a new low rate for its borrowers by asking for bids on a \$500 million loan to contain an element of 3% percent.

The consensus among bond traders in Europe is that U.S. interest rates are likely to start creeping upward in the next few weeks and as a consequence, there will be downward pressure on the prices of straight Eurobonds.

The belief is that the U.S. money supply will swell next month as revenue pours into the U.S. Treasury ahead of the April 15 tax deadline.

The inflow will take a few weeks to absorb, and the market will probably take its lead from the May 7 money supply figures, one banker said.

Another factor likely to cause some movement on the primary and secondary markets next month is that many Eurobond issues come to maturity in April.

This will create quite a bit of liquidity, which could slosh directly into other instruments if the turbulence on the foreign exchange markets persists, dealers said.

The dollar's ups and downs and suspense over a readjustment of parities within the European Monetary System kept bond traders on the edge of their seats for most of last week.

On the secondary market, prices of straight bonds fell slightly Friday, but volume was light, traders said. Eurodollar rates edged higher in anticipation of this week's money supply figures and the six-month London interbank offered rate rose to 15 7/16 percent by the end of the day.

Activity on the primary market continued strong. At the end of the week the total volume of new

minerals profits last year, but there were more basic, long-term problems. Among them was a management miscalculation: The oil industry was not prepared to deal with the long lead times that mining required.

"The mineral business in the United States has really suffered in the last decade," said Marc Lonoff, a senior associate for Charles River Associates, a Boston consulting firm. "It began to suffer right when the oil companies jumped in."

This was just an unfortunate coincidence, Mr. Lonoff said. But many analysts believe the oil companies got caught because the assumption that the two industries, oil and minerals, being part of the larger universe of natural resources, were natural partners.

"It was as if people thought that there would be some miracle accomplished if oil companies got into the mineral business," said Richard Gordon, a professor at Pennsylvania State University.

Recession, it is conceded, hurt

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Recession, it is conceded, hurt

CURRENCY RATES

Interbank exchange rates for March 26, 1982, excluding bank service charges.

S.	Currency	Per	S.	Currency	Per	S.	Currency	Per			
Sterling	\$	4.245	S.	D.M.	110.70	P.F.	42.32	S.F.	5.879	D.U.	32.26
British (s)	£	45.21	Swiss (s)	10.97	7.2025	U.S.	12.01	Swiss (s)	12.01	U.S.	5.25
French (s)	£	1.2973	—	1.2971	11.1822	2.2533	—	1.2711	12.07	U.S.	5.25
America (s)	£	1.21615	2.3220	—	—	20.29	—	1.2161	2.2077	U.S.	5.25
New York	£	1.21615	—	—	—	—	—	1.2161	2.2077	U.S.	5.25
Paris	£	1.21615	1.1165	26.145	—	—	—	1.2161	2.2077	U.S.	5.25
London	£	1.21615	—	—	—	—	—	1.2161	2.2077	U.S.	5.25
Paris	£	1.21615	0.9573	2.975	—	—	—	1.2161	2.2077	U.S.	5.25
London	£	1.21615	0.9573	2.975	—	—	—	1.2161	2.2077	U.S.	5.25
Paris	£	1.21615	0.9573	2.975	—	—	—	1.2161	2.2077	U.S.	5.25
London	£	1.21615	0.9573	2.975	—	—	—	1.2161	2.2077	U.S.	5.25
Paris	£	1.21615	0.9573	2.975	—	—	—	1.2161	2.2077	U.S.	5.25
London	£	1.21615	0.957								



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France Primes the High-Technology Pump

(Continued from Page 7)

locomotives of France's thrust into new product areas.

Four spearheads have been defined: Chemicals, electronics, health and materials.

Of these, electronics is regarded as the most critical. But apart from computer software, France is weak in electronics, and the government plans to act on several fronts.

The micro-electronics sector is considered the most vital part of the industry, but France has a 600-million-franc deficit in this field

and is three years behind Japan and the United States, according to François Maisan, the scientific director of computer-maker CII-Honeywell Bull.

The government recently announced a five-year \$20-million-franc aid program: 480 million francs to electronics firms to finance research and development of integrated circuits and 340 million francs in low-interest loans to spur investment and promote the use of micro-electronic components. Thomson, the electronics

company, which will probably be called upon to act as the leader, is now negotiating a research and development agreement with Siemens, the West German company.

Consumer electronics is another field in which France lags behind its competitors. The deficit in this sector has reached 4.5 billion francs. French planners point accusingly to "holes" in French production: France does not produce any pocket calculators, digital watches or electric typewriters, for instance, and imports too many dish-washing machines, hi-fi and television sets, the government says.

And in machine tools, which is perceived as a strategic sector because it produces tools of production, France is pouring funds into research to face the Japanese challenge in robotics. The aim is to act both on supply, by reorganizing the machine-tool industry, and on demand, by creating financial incentives for French companies to buy the tools and thus modernize their production methods.

The machine-tool example illustrates two of the difficulties facing the modernization program. While French fundamental research is strong, there is little contact between the research and industrial worlds. Experts attribute this to the French mentality.

Very Cartesian

"In France we are very Cartesian, our approach is much more linear," said Joël de Rosnay, the director of the applications of research of the Institut Pasteur. Mr. de Rosnay said the CESTA would teach French researchers and industrialists to think in terms of a network rather than a sector. The government is also taking steps to bring research and industry together.

The other problem is how to encourage industries to fund innovation in a time of recession and mounting social costs.

Nationalization partly answers this, but the government wants the modernization effort to span the full range of industry, including small- and medium-sized industries, which are considered essential to France's competitiveness. With little venture capital available, the government is setting up a number of fiscal and credit measures. ANVAR is stepping up its grants and loans for innovation.

In the textile industry, where imports have taken about 50 percent of the French market, the govern-

ment recently unveiled a two-year plan to subsidize social security contributions from textile companies in exchange for commitments on employment and new investment to modernize production methods. The National Agency for the Valorization of Research (ANVAR) recently called for bids for the automation of the textile industry, saying that "Technological performances, particularly automation, will become the major trump card for companies in the textile-clothing sector in the face of foreign competition."

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To Help Others

Alongside the four *filières*, France has also adopted a number of plans to help out ailing industries. Unlike the previous government, the Socialists make no distinction between advanced-technology and traditional industries.

"A high-technology industry is not one that produces integrated circuits, but one who uses them," said a high government official. "There are no condemned sectors. Innovation allows all sectors to be competitive."

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tion allows all sectors to be com-

petitive," if he thinks it is necessary.

Calling the potential cost over-

run a "very serious situation," Mr. Noble said, "We've got to assure

ourselves that the monies of the

federal government are adequately

protected."

No decision has been made con-

cerning Tosco's next drawdown on

the loan, which is scheduled for

April 1. Tosco already has been

authorized to draw \$75 million.

Tosco previously indicated it

could not participate in the project

to extract fuel oil from tons of

shale — if it did not have the loan

guarantee.

In France, the whole world, we

are going to witness an acceler-

ation of the technological revolu-

tion," Mr. Chevénement said. "I am

thinking of the development of

robots, of industrial automation,

of the penetration of electronics in

every sector, of the explosion of

biotechnology in a not too distant

future. We must prepare for it. In

a world where in five years, close

to 40 percent of the products will

be new ones that do not exist yet,

the only chance for development is

to rush toward the future."

Mr. Chevénement admitted that

this may present a contradiction to

the short term, but he believes that

in the longer term, "innovation is

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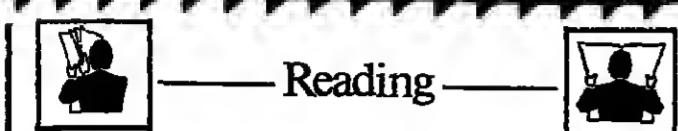
International Bond Prices—Week of Mar. 25

Provided by White Weld Securities, London; a Division of Financiere Credit Suisse - First Boston

(Continued from Page 6)

Am	Security	%	Mat	Middle	Yield	Am	Security	%	Mat	Middle	Yield	Am	Security	%	Mat	Middle	Yield	
				Price	Avg					Price	Avg				Price	Avg		
				Mat Life Curr						Mat Life Curr					Mat Life Curr		Mat Life Curr	
125	Australia	7	1/2	128	114	7.28	126	America Corp Tel & Tel	14 1/2	98 May	92 1/2	8.22	127	Am. Canad. Council Of Cur.	1/2	94 Dec	94 1/2	7.72
126	AMERICA	8	1/2	128	124	7.24	127	Am. Corp. Internat'l. B.V.	1/2	94 May	92 1/2	8.22	128	Am. Corp. Internat'l. B.V.	1/2	94 May	92 1/2	8.22
128	AMERIND	7	1/2	128	117	7.10	129	Amsterdam Bunch Inst.	11 1/2	98 Oct	85 1/2	7.07	130	Amsterdam Hydro-Elec.	1/2	97 Aug	92 1/2	7.65
130	AMERICAN NUCLEAR	7	1/2	128	103	7.03	131	Amsterdam Hydro-Elec.	11 1/2	97 Dec	85 1/2	7.03	132	Amsterdam Hydro-Elec.	1/2	98 Nov	92 1/2	7.65
132	AMERIND	7	1/2	128	103	7.03	133	Amsterdam Hydro-Elec.	11 1/2	98 Jan	85 1/2	7.03	134	Amsterdam Hydro-Elec.	1/2	98 Jan	92 1/2	7.65
134	AMERICAN AIRLINES	7	1/2	128	103	7.03	135	Amsterdam Hydro-Elec.	11 1/2	98 Feb	85 1/2	7.03	136	Amsterdam Hydro-Elec.	1/2	98 Feb	92 1/2	7.65
136	AMERICAN AIRLINES	7	1/2	128	103	7.03	137	Amsterdam Hydro-Elec.	11 1/2	98 Mar	85 1/2	7.03	138	Amsterdam Hydro-Elec.	1/2	98 Mar	92 1/2	7.65
138	AMERICAN AIRLINES	7	1/2	128	103	7.03	139	Amsterdam Hydro-Elec.	11 1/2	98 Apr	85 1/2	7.03	140	Amsterdam Hydro-Elec.	1/2	98 Apr	92 1/2	7.65
140	AMERICAN AIRLINES	7	1/2	128	103	7.03	141	Amsterdam Hydro-Elec.	11 1/2	98 May	85 1/2	7.03	142	Amsterdam Hydro-Elec.	1/2	98 May	92 1/2	7.65
142	AMERICAN AIRLINES	7	1/2	128	103	7.03	143	Amsterdam Hydro-Elec.	11 1/2	98 Jun	85 1/2	7.03	144	Amsterdam Hydro-Elec.	1/2	98 Jun	92 1/2	7.65
144	AMERICAN AIRLINES	7	1/2	128	103	7.03	145	Amsterdam Hydro-Elec.	11 1/2	98 Jul	85 1/2	7.03	146	Amsterdam Hydro-Elec.	1/2	98 Jul	92 1/2	7.65
146	AMERICAN AIRLINES	7	1/2	128	103	7.03	147	Amsterdam Hydro-Elec.	11 1/2	98 Aug	85 1/2	7.03	148	Amsterdam Hydro-Elec.	1/2	98 Aug	92 1/2	7.65
148	AMERICAN AIRLINES	7	1/2	128	103	7.03	149	Amsterdam Hydro-Elec.	11 1/2	98 Sep	85 1/2	7.03	150	Amsterdam Hydro-Elec.	1/2	98 Sep	92 1/2	7.65
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200	AMERICAN AIRLINES	7	1/2	128	103	7.03	201	Amsterdam Hydro-Elec.	11 1/2	98 Nov	85 1/2	7.03	202	Amsterdam Hydro-Elec.	1/2	98 Nov	92 1/2	7.65
202	AMERICAN AIRLINES	7																

1982 Readership Survey



Reading

01 Which issues of the International Herald Tribune apart from today's have you read or looked at in the last week?

- | | | | | |
|-----------|--------------------------|------|----------|--------------------------|
| Monday | <input type="checkbox"/> | (11) | Thursday | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Tuesday | <input type="checkbox"/> | | Friday | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Wednesday | <input type="checkbox"/> | | Sat/Sun | <input type="checkbox"/> |

02 Where did you obtain this copy of the newspaper?

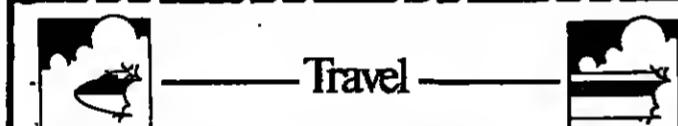
- | | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------------|------|---------------------|--------------------------|
| Postal subscription at home | <input type="checkbox"/> | (12) | Bought at newsstand | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Postal subscription at place of work | <input type="checkbox"/> | | Aeroplane | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Home delivery | <input type="checkbox"/> | | Elsewhere | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Office delivery | <input type="checkbox"/> | | | |

03 Which of these sections do you usually read or look at?

- | | | | | |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------|------|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| Front page news | <input type="checkbox"/> | (13) | Comics/cartoons | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Editorial page | <input type="checkbox"/> | | Sport | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Business and Finance -Editorial | <input type="checkbox"/> | | Arts, leisure | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| -Tabular | <input type="checkbox"/> | | Special supplements | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Syndicated loans | <input type="checkbox"/> | | Back page | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Eurobonds | <input type="checkbox"/> | | (Safire/Buchwald/Baker) | <input type="checkbox"/> |

04 Who else reads or looks at your copy of IHT? (Check all that apply)

- | | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|------|-----------------------------------|--------------------------|
| No-one else | <input type="checkbox"/> | (14) | One business colleague | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Husband/wife | <input type="checkbox"/> | | Two business colleagues | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| One other household member | <input type="checkbox"/> | | Three or more business colleagues | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Two or more other household members | <input type="checkbox"/> | | Other people | <input type="checkbox"/> |



Travel

05 (a) Approximately how many trips by air have you made during the last 12 months? (count each round trip as one)

b) Of these round air trips how many were for business or professional purposes?

- | | | | | | | | | | |
|------------------------|--------------------------|------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| None | <input type="checkbox"/> | 1-5 | <input type="checkbox"/> | 6-9 | <input type="checkbox"/> | 10-20 | <input type="checkbox"/> | 21+ | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Total trips by air | <input type="checkbox"/> | (15) | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| Of which, for business | <input type="checkbox"/> | (16) | <input type="checkbox"/> | |

06 Approximately how many visits have you made by air, for business purposes, to each of these destinations in the last 12 months?

- | | | | | | | | |
|--|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| Not visited | <input type="checkbox"/> | 1-2 | <input type="checkbox"/> | 3-5 | <input type="checkbox"/> | 6+ visits | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Domestic flight within your own country of residence | <input type="checkbox"/> | (17) | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Europe, outside your country of residence | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| U.S.A. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Canada | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Central & South America | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Republic of South Africa | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Africa | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Australia/New Zealand | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Japan | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Singapore | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Hong Kong | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Other S.E. Asia | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Gulf States/Kuwait | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Saudi Arabia | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Other Arab States | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Other destinations | <input type="checkbox"/> |

(write in) _____

07 On business air trips, which class do you normally travel on...

- | | | | |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------------|
| a) long trips (over four hours) | <input type="checkbox"/> | b) short trips (up to four hours) | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| First class | <input type="checkbox"/> | Long trips (4 hours+) | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Business class or equivalent | <input type="checkbox"/> | Short trips (under 4 hours) | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Full fare economy | <input type="checkbox"/> | | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Other | <input type="checkbox"/> | | <input type="checkbox"/> |

08 Do you hold a VIP/Executive card with any airline?

- | | | | | |
|-----|--------------------------|------|----|--------------------------|
| Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> | (35) | No | <input type="checkbox"/> |
|-----|--------------------------|------|----|--------------------------|

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune



Goods & Services

09 Approximately, how many times, if at all, during the last 12 months have you...

- | | | |
|--|--------------------------|------|
| a) Rented a car on business? | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| b) Rented a car on business when in another country? | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| a) Rented <i>at all</i> on business | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| b) Rented <i>abroad</i> on business | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| Not rented | <input type="checkbox"/> | (38) |
| 1-2 times | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| 3-6 | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| 7+ | <input type="checkbox"/> | |

10 Thinking of your travel away from home on business, how often do you stay in first class international hotels?

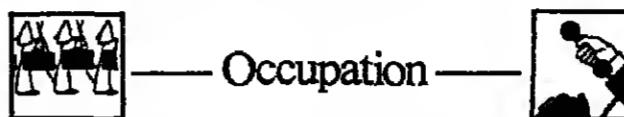
- | | | | | |
|----------------------|--------------------------|------|-----------------------------|--------------------------|
| Always/almost always | <input type="checkbox"/> | (38) | Never | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Frequently | <input type="checkbox"/> | | (Do not travel on business) | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Occasionally | <input type="checkbox"/> | | | |

11 Which, if any, of the following do you usually buy at duty-free shops?

- | | | | | |
|----------------|--------------------------|------|---------------------------|--------------------------|
| Cigarettes | <input type="checkbox"/> | (39) | Cognac | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Cigars/tobacco | <input type="checkbox"/> | | Other alcoholic beverages | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Whisky | <input type="checkbox"/> | | Perfumes/toilet water | <input type="checkbox"/> |

12 Which of the following do you have in your home at present?

- | | | | | | |
|-------------------|--------------------------|------|----------------|--------------------------|------|
| Gin | <input type="checkbox"/> | (40) | Scotch Whisky | <input type="checkbox"/> | (41) |
| Brandy | <input type="checkbox"/> | | Other whisky | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| Cognac | <input type="checkbox"/> | | Rum | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| Champagne | <input type="checkbox"/> | | Sherry | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| Vodka | <input type="checkbox"/> | | Port | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| Aperitif/Vermouth | <input type="checkbox"/> | | Sake | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| Liqueurs | <input type="checkbox"/> | | Imported beers | <input type="checkbox"/> | |



Occupation

17 Are you

- | | | | | |
|---------------|--------------------------|------|-----------------------------|--------------------------|
| in employment | <input type="checkbox"/> | (59) | a housewife | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| retired | <input type="checkbox"/> | | otherwise not in employment | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| a student | <input type="checkbox"/> | | | |

18 What is your profession?

- | | | | | | |
|------------------------|--------------------------|------|---------------------------------|--------------------------|------|
| Businessman | <input type="checkbox"/> | (16) | Medical/legal/academic | <input type="checkbox"/> | (61) |
| Scientist/Technologist | <input type="checkbox"/> | | Diplomat/civil servant | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| Consultant | <input type="checkbox"/> | | Artist, author, actor, musician | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| Architect/surveyor | <input type="checkbox"/> | | Armed forces, police | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| Engineer | <input type="checkbox"/> | | Other | <input type="checkbox"/> | |

(write in) _____

19 Approximately how many people are in the establishment in which you work, including yourself?

(By establishment we mean whole of the premises under the same ownership or management at a particular address)

- | | | | | |
|--------------|--------------------------|------|---------------------------------|--------------------------|
| Less than 10 | <input type="checkbox"/> | (62) | 300-999 | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 10-24 | <input type="checkbox"/> | | 1000-1999 | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 25-99 | <input type="checkbox"/> | | 2000+ | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 100-299 | <input type="checkbox"/> | | Do not work in an establishment | <input type="checkbox"/> |

If you do not work in an establishment, skip to Q23

20 What is the principal activity of the establishment at which you work? (write in)

21 What is a) your position and b) your responsibility within that establishment?

- | | | | |
|--|--------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|
| a) Position | b) Responsibility | | |
| Chief executive/owner proprietor/partner | <input type="checkbox"/> | Financial | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Senior management | <input type="checkbox"/> | Marketing/Export/Sales | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Middle management | <input type="checkbox"/> | Operations | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Executive | <input type="checkbox"/> | Technical | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Clerical | <input type="checkbox"/> | Purchasing | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Other | <input type="checkbox"/> | General management | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| | | Other | <input type="checkbox"/> |

22 Are you a Director or member of the Management Board of the organisation for which you work?

- | | | | | |
|-----|--------------------------|------|----|--------------------------|
| Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> | (67) | No | <input type="checkbox"/> |
|-----|--------------------------|------|----|--------------------------|

23 In the last 12 months, in your business or professional capacity have you been involved at all in purchase or leasing decisions for any goods or services listed below?

If so, for each area in which you have been involved please indicate whether you

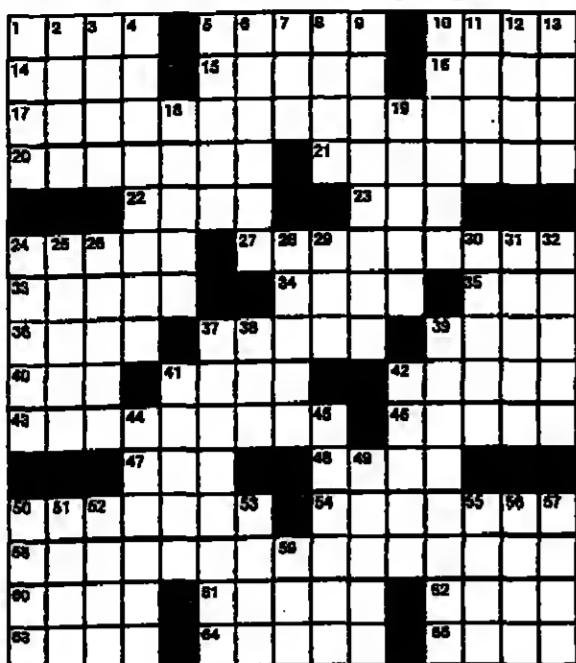
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|---|--------------------------|------|--------------------------|------|
| a) suggested or recommended the service/product, evaluated suppliers, selected makes/brands or prepared specifications and/or | <input type="checkbox"/> | | | |
| b) authorised or approved purchase (Check all that apply) | <input type="checkbox"/> | | | |
| Car fleets and company cars | <input type="checkbox"/> | (11) | <input type="checkbox"/> | (13) |
| Vans/trucks | <input type="checkbox"/> | | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| Word processors/automatic typewriters | <input type="checkbox"/> | | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| Office equipment: copiers, calculators, typewriters | <input type="checkbox"/> | | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| Main-frame computers/computers with network systems | <input type="checkbox"/> | | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| Stand-alone computers/personal/office computers | <input type="checkbox"/> | | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| EDP/Computer service/software | <input type="checkbox"/> | | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| Business/industrial site selection/building/construction | <input type="checkbox"/> | | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| Scientific/medical instruments | <input type="checkbox"/> | | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| Telephone & telecommunications systems | <input type="checkbox"/> | | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| Company aircraft | <input type="checkbox"/> | (12) | <input type="checkbox"/> | (14) |
| Plant and equipment | <input type="checkbox"/> | | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| Primary, raw materials and chemicals | <input type="checkbox"/> | | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| Banking/financial services | <input type="checkbox"/> | | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| Company insurance/pension plans | <input type="checkbox"/> | | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| Staff recruitment | <input type="checkbox"/> | | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| Advertising and PR services | <input type="checkbox"/> | | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| Freight/transportation services | <input type="checkbox"/> | | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| Transfer of technology services | <input type="checkbox"/> | | <input type="checkbox"/> | |

Involved _____ Selected _____ Authorized _____

24 a) In how many countries does the organization for which you work have offices?

- | | | | | | | |
|-----|--------------------------|------|----------|--------------------------|-------------|--------------------------|
| One | <input type="checkbox"/> | (16) | Two-nine | <input type="checkbox"/> | Ten or more | <input type="checkbox"/> |
|-----|--------------------------|------|----------|--------------------------|-------------|--------------------------|
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CROSSWORD — Edited by Eugene T. Maleska



PEANUTS

ALL RIGHT, TEAM, THIS YEAR THINGS ARE GOING TO BE DIFFERENT!

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POW!

SEE? THEY ONLY KNOCKED ONE SHOE OFF.

B.

MAY YOU CATCH YOUR \$200-AN-HOUR ANALYST WRITING TO ANN LANDERS FOR ADVICE.

MAY YOU FIND YOUR WIFE'S "CB. HANDLE" POSTED IN THE MEN'S ROOM AT THE LOCAL TRUCK STOP?

C.

THE CURSE EXCHANGE

THE CURSE EXCHANGE

THE CURSE EXCHANGE

B L O N D I E

DAGWOOD, I KNOW YOUR JOB IS TOUGH

AND THAT'S BECAUSE I DON'T GIVE YOU A CHANCE TO EXPRESS YOURSELF

I'M GLAD YOU REALIZE THAT BOSS... BECAUSE...

WILL YOU SHUT UP TILL I'M FINISHED TALKING?

B A I L I E Y

YOU BETTER TELL SARGE

I KNEW IT WOULD COME TO THIS SOMEDAY AND THEY HAVE TO GET IT SURGICALLY REMOVED

HOOT WALKER

A N D Y

THANKS IF THE LOAN, MISSUS. WOULD YOU LIKE A TICKET FOR THE DARTS CLUB DINNER?

IS IT FORMAL OR INFORMAL?

FORMAL WEAR YOUR TEETH

C A P P

BEE, MUM!

...MM, MEbbe I WOULD...

W I Z A R D

SO, WHO CARES WHAT YOUR MOTHER SAID!

...NOT MY MOTHER, YOURS

I D

I DON'T KNOW WHY I MARRIED YOU... MOTHER TOLD ME YOU'D NEVER AMOUNT TO ANYTHING!

R E X M O R G A N

THAT'S RIGHT, DARLING! HE WANTS YOU TO CALL HIM WHEN YOU GET BACK TOMORROW! HE SUSPECTS THAT YOU MAY BE THE CAUSE OF ALL MY HEART PROBLEMS!

THE LAST DOCTOR WHO HAD SIMILAR SUSPICIONS JUST SETTLED OUT OF COURT FOR A NEAT \$25,000!

I'LL SEE YOU IN THE MORNING, ABOUT ELEVEN. IN THE MEANTIME, THINK OF WAYS TO SPEND PART OF THE LITTLE CHECK I'M HOLDING IN MY HAND!

D O O N E S B U R Y

WELL, HERE'S OFF TO THE E- LANDS, ED. HAVE A GOOD REST, SIR. GOSH KNOWS YOU DESERVE ONE!

TRY NOT TO LET THE CROS IN CENTRAL AMERICA DIE WHILE I'M GONE. DON'T WORRY, SIR, WELL KEEP BEATING THE DRUMS.

IN FACT, TONIGHT WE'RE CALLING AN EMERGENCY MEETING OF THE SENATE FOREIGN RELATIONS COMMITTEE TO GIVE THEM ANOTHER NICARAGUA SLIDE SHOW!

THIS BETTER BE GOOD, GENERAL.

J U M B L E

THAT SCRABBLE WORD GAME

by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

C H U G O

PRINT TO WRITE

THIS IS THE KEY TO ALL GOOD DRIVING.

A T I N G

PRINT TO WRITE

THIS IS THE KEY TO ALL GOOD DRIVING.

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THIS IS THE KEY TO ALL GOOD DRIVING.

North Carolina and Georgetown NCAA Finalists

Houston Is Beaten, 68-63

United Press International

NEW ORLEANS — Sam Perkins scored 23 points and top-ranked North Carolina — once again on the brink of bestowing a national title on Coach Dean Smith — defeated Houston 68-63 Saturday for a berth in the National Collegiate Athletic Association basketball finals.

North Carolina, which has never won an NCAA crown during Smith's 21-year tenure, will meet Georgetown for the championship Monday night. Smith has taken seven Tar Heel teams to the final four — and four of those squads have gone on to play for the championships.

Meanwhile, Houston Coach Guy Lewis was denied his 500th career victory as well as the chance to take the Cougars to the NCAA title game for the first time in the school's history.

Fast Start

North Carolina, which broke a 14-0 lead at the start of the game, was rattled by Houston's tight-trapping zone late in the first half before leading 31-29 at intermission. After pulling to a 52-48 lead midway through the second half, North Carolina turned to its customary four-corner delay offense with 7:11 to go and finished the game by winning it at the

Gomez Stops Meza in 6 to Retain Title

The Associated Press

ATLANTIC CITY, N.J. — Wifredo Gomez retained his World Boxing Council super bantamweight title for the 14th time Saturday by using two straight rights, followed by three left hooks, to stop Juan (Kid) Meza at 2:28 of the sixth round.

Gomez took control in the second and escalated his attack every round. In the fifth he unleashed combinations to the face and body that left Meza stunned and floundering on the ropes. The 5-foot-1½ champion, who conceded four inches to his Mexican challenger, delivered a vicious right over Meza's left eye that staggered the No. 2 contender just before the bell.

Gomez came out strong in the sixth, scoring repeatedly to Meza's head. The champion was pummeling him against the ropes when referee Harold Valan stopped the fight.

It was the first time in 15 months that Gomez defended the crown he took from Yum Dong Kyun in 1977. Last year, Gomez made an unsuccessful attempt to clinch the WBC featherweight title, but he was knocked out in the eighth round by champion Salvador Sanchez of Mexico.

Gomez, 33-1, of Puerto Rico, weighed 121½ pounds, while Meza, 42-6, was 120¾.

Hess Takes Cup Honors

United Press International

MONT GENEVE, France — Erika Hess won the women's 1982 overall World Cup ski champion ship Saturday even though she failed to finish the final slalom race in which she could have been overtaken.

Irene Epple of West Germany, the only skier who had a chance of surpassing Hess' 297 points, placed 10th in the 55-gate course and finished the season in second place with 282 points. Christian Cooper, who won Saturday's race in a minute, 32.25 seconds, ended the winter in third place overall with 193 points.

Irene Epple's sister Maria was runner-up in the race, clocking 1:33.55, and Dorota Tlalka of Poland was third in 1:33.55.

Hess, who won three gold medals at the World Alpine Ski Championships earlier this winter, missed a gate on the first run. But she already had taken five of the ten World Cup slalom races to win the championship in that category with the maximum 125 points.

Women's Slalom

1. Christiane Epple, U.S.A., 1:29.25. 2. Marie Epple, West Germany, 1:33.25. 3. Dorota Tlalka, Poland, 1:33.55.

4. Ante Zavodnik, Yugoslavia, 1:34.84. 5. Irene Epple, West Germany, 1:34.94.

6. Ursula Kozett, Liechtenstein, 1:34.94. 7. Christa Klaesner, West Germany, 1:34.94. 8. Lorena Fripa, Italy, and Marianne Thielke, Poland, 1:34.94.

9. Irene Epple, West Germany, 1:34.94. 10. Petra Wenzel, Sweden, 1:34.95.

11. Marta Laskowska, Yugoslavia, 1:34.95. 12. Alexander Narosse, Czechoslovakia, 1:34.95.

Women's Fisal Standings

1. Erika Hess, Switzerland, 297 points. 2. Irene Epple, 282. 3. Christa Klaesner, West Germany, 1:33.25. 4. Ante Zavodnik, Yugoslavia, 1:34.84. 5. Dorota Tlalka, Poland, 1:33.55.

6. Ursula Kozett, Liechtenstein, 1:34.94. 7. Christa Klaesner, West Germany, 1:34.94. 8. Lorena Fripa, Italy, and Marianne Thielke, Poland, 1:34.94.

9. Irene Epple, West Germany, 1:34.94. 10. Petra Wenzel, Sweden, 1:34.95.

11. Marta Laskowska, Yugoslavia, 1:34.95. 12. Alexander Narosse, Czechoslovakia, 1:34.95.

Men's Slalom

1. Christian Epple, U.S.A., 1:29.25. 2. Marie Epple, West Germany, 1:33.25. 3. Dorota Tlalka, Poland, 1:33.55.

4. Ante Zavodnik, Yugoslavia, 1:34.84.

5. Irene Epple, West Germany, 1:34.94.

6. Ursula Kozett, Liechtenstein, 1:34.94.

7. Christa Klaesner, West Germany, 1:34.94.

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10. Petra Wenzel, Sweden, 1:34.95.

11. Marta Laskowska, Yugoslavia, 1:34.95. 12. Alexander Narosse, Czechoslovakia, 1:34.95.

Exhibition Baseball

Saturday's Results

Philadelphia 4, Los Angeles 3.

Houston 2, St. Louis 1.

New York (NL) & TI Indians 10, Pittsburgh 11, Toronto 5.

Texas 5, Atlanta 1.

Minneapolis 10, Boston 13, Indians 12.

Detroit 4, Atlanta 3.

Kansas City 6, Baltimore 1.

San Diego 2, San Francisco 3.

Milwaukee 4, Chicago 3.

Seattle 5, Oakland 3.

Cleveland 0.

Friday's Results

St. Louis 10, 4, Los Angeles 4.

Pittsburgh 8, Philadelphia 4 (continued, 12 innngs).

Toronto 15, Houston 10.

San Diego 2, Atlanta 1.

Chicago 10, California 1.

Minnesota 9, St. Louis 10, 4.

Boston 13, Detroit 12, Indians 11.

St. Louis 4, Atlanta 3.

Toronto 10, New York 11.

New York (NL) & Atlanta 2.

Multiple exposure shows Martina Navratilova's form during match Saturday against Anne Smith.

Defense Keys 50-46 Defeat of Louisville

Washington Post Service

NEW ORLEANS — John Thompson said Georgetown has never played worse offensively — and still won — in his 10 years as the school's basketball coach. But the Hoyas' second-half defense shut down Louisville in a 50-46 semifinal victory Saturday night, advancing them to Monday's National Collegiate Athletic Association championship game.

For the Tar Heels, who raised their record to 31-2 and won their 15th straight game, freshman Michael Jordan finished with 18 points and all-American James Worthy added 14. Houston (25-8) was led by Lynden Rose with 20 points, Larry Micheaux with 18 and Clyde Drexler with 17. Houston, which scored nearly 82 points in 18 games this season, finished nearly 20 below its average.

The closest Houston was to come thereafter was 54-51, when Rose hit a hook shot with 4:54 to go. But North Carolina, taking advantage of the foul situation and attempting only lay-ups off the four corners, had little trouble the rest of the way.

The Tar Heels started out as if they would blow the Cougars back to Houston. They scored the first 14 points — with Perkins hitting six of them. Houston was held scoreless for the first 5:04 while missing seven shots and committing three turnovers.

But Houston regained its tempo thanks largely to a trapping defense that confused the Tar Heels. After the 0-14 start, the Cougars went on a 13-4 run that cut the score to 18-13. Micheaux, Drexler and Rose were the primary figures in the early comeback, combining for 23 of the team's 29 points at the half.

Eric Floyd, whose eight straight points midway in the second half keyed a decisive 14-4 run by Georgetown, led all scorers with 14 points. Eric Floyd, making three of 11 from the field, finished with 13. Patrick Ewing had eight points and 10 rebounds, but was the difference defensively. Derek Smith led Louisville with 10 points.

"We had to strain for it because we got," Thompson said. "You have to attribute our poor offensive game to Louisville's defense. A lot of things happened out there we didn't like." What Thompson had to love was his team's summing defensive effort in the second half.

Neither Georgetown nor Louisville showed the early poise and fire exhibited by North Carolina, which had a 14-0 lead five minutes into the other semifinal. Both teams were tight and decided to let their defenses dictate the early tempo.

As expected, the Cardinals went inside early, trying to get Ewing, the 7-foot center, in foul trouble. But the freshman played carefully in the first 20 minutes and was called for only one foul, coming on the game's first basket when he whacked Derek Smith as Smith completed a lay-up.

Players were shuffled in and out as both coaches tried to find a unit that could shake the jitters and get a few baskets. For two minutes, it looked like the Hoyas would be that team. Baskets by Mike Hancock, Ewing and Ed Spriggs produced an 8-4 lead with 14:45 left in the half.

Defense — and/or offensive mistakes — prevailed as the teams committed a total of 23 turnovers before intermission.

But Louisville, doing a good job on the offensive boards, slowly crept back, as Rodney McCray scored over two Hoyas for a tip-in and Derek Smith (eight points) scored from the corner to pull the Cardinals within 20-18 with 5:38 left.

Navy relaxed a bit, the Cardinals stayed to run. The shots weren't falling, however. Louisville made only 10 of 27 in the half, but

Height of Fanaticism

By George Vecsey
New York Times Service

NEW ORLEANS — How high was it? "So high that I just saw the satellite go by," said Thomas Donald of Memphis. "And it was below me."

How high was it? "So high that I'm not going down for anything," said Ruby Hinson of Greensboro, N.C.

How high was it? So high that fans were peering through 7-x-35 binoculars at the stick figures down the floor of the Louisiana Superdome. So high that fans couldn't tell the players apart during practice, could barely tell Akeem Abdul Olajuwon, a 7-foot Nigerian from his Houston teammate, Reid Getty, who is 6-6.

But the 43rd row of the 600 section — 86 steps above the highest escalator — was nearly filled as the NCAA's final four semifinals began Saturday.

The fans on the east side of the arena were seated at the equivalent of 27 stories high and a football field away from the court. They could not see numbers or facial expressions or any semblance of moves by the 10 players, but they were part of the largest crowd — of 61,612 — ever to watch a U.S. basketball game.

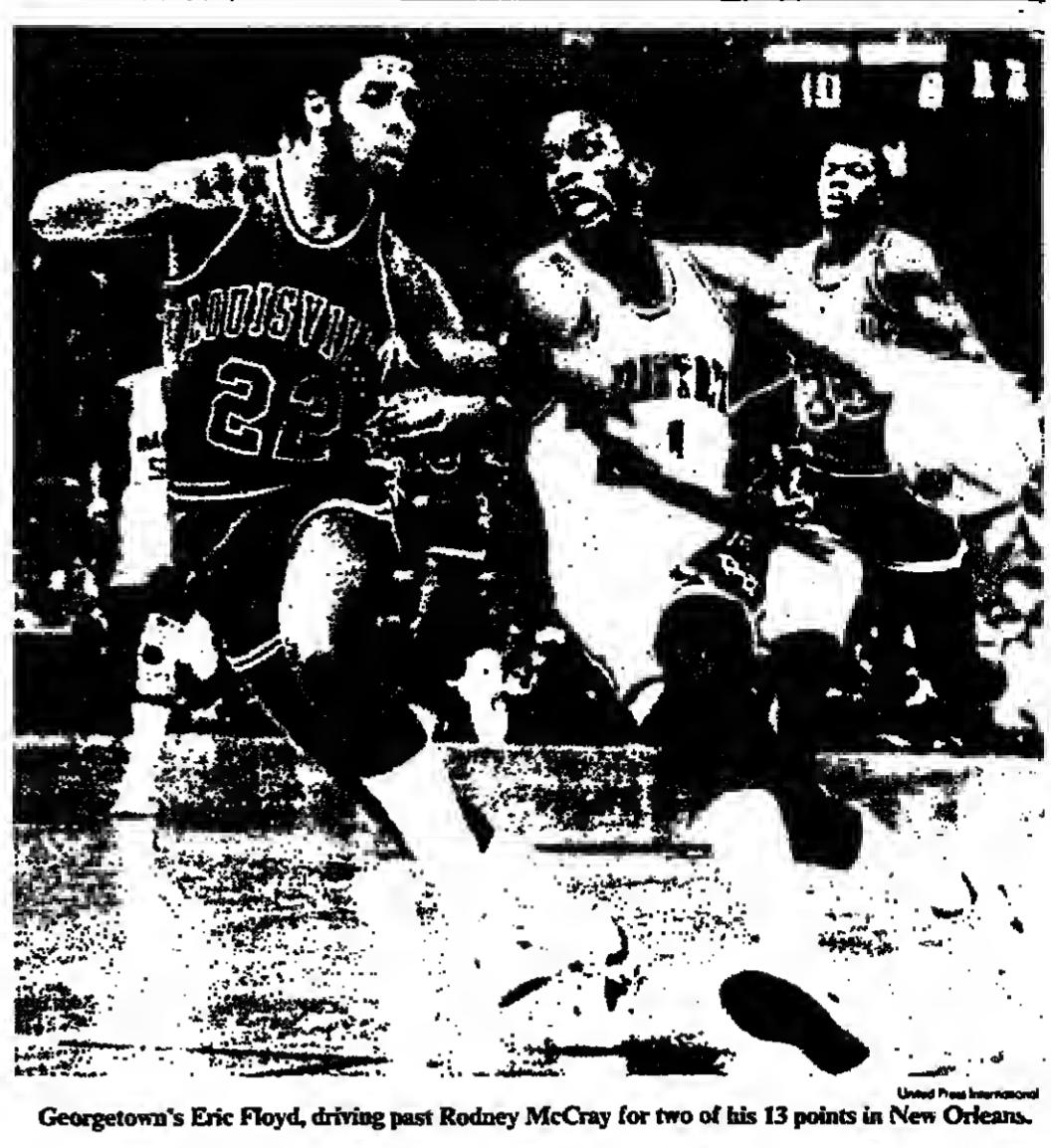
"I'm just happy to be here," said Norman Jetty of Houston, who was in the 42d row of Section 613. "I knew what I was buying, and I didn't mind."

Last week, after the Cougars had qualified for the final four, he mailed in his request for two sets of tickets. "They were very careful to tell me what I was buying," he said. "They were very professional about it. The tickets were stamped, 'Distant Vision'."

The 20,852 best seats were sold at \$36 for the semifinals and Monday's final. About 21,000 seats were sold for \$26 for the two dates. And 19,270, all stamped Distant Vision, were sold for \$16.

The fans could watch the bugs television screen suspended above the court, which showed the picture beamed around the world. By looking straight ahead, the fans in Row 43 of the 600 section could see the purposeful look as Jimmy Black set up North Carolina's offense, or the glint in Rob Williams's eyes as he prepared for a 20-foot jump shot.

A few people in the upper reaches were surprised at the distance of the seats, however. "I called a friend of mine in New Orleans and he said 'he'd get me seats,'" Donald said. "When I said these seats looked high to me, he told me it was in my mind."



Georgetown's Eric Floyd, driving past Rodney McCray for two of his 13 points in New Orleans.

Coach Alleges \$10,000 Fees for Freshmen

New York Times Service

NEW ORLEANS — Richard (Digger) Phelps, Notre Dame's head basketball coach, has asserted that a number of colleges are paying a standard rate of \$10,000 a year to outstanding players, in violation of intercollegiate rules, and several other coaches have agreed with him.

Some coaches, who were here for a coaches convention and for Saturday's semifinals of the National Collegiate Athletic Association championship, congratulated Phelps after having learned that he had reported two schools to the NCAA for making such payments to freshmen players this season from funds provided by athletic boosters.

"I wouldn't have believed it five years ago," said Gene Barlow, head coach at the University of Alabama-Birmingham. "Now I do. What Digger said is true. There is money flowing like water out there, and if I had a school what Digger seems to have on two schools, I would turn someone in in a minute."

Dean Smith, coach of North Carolina, which will play for the title Monday against Georgetown, said: "I've heard of such things although I've not heard of a going price on a market."

Coach Dick Harter of Penn State said: "Digger's right. But I have felt the price is even higher than \$10,000 a year." And Ralph Miller, the Oregon State coach, said: "I regret this situation and wish it were not true. But unfortunately, it is."

Phelps said prior to the semifinals that he knew of annual \$10,000 payments to athletes by at least seven schools and that he believed the practice was far more widespread. He refused to name the seven institutions or the two he had reported to the NCAA.

"I have a big problem with him saying the coaches are doing this when you don't name them," said

NBA Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE

Atlantic Division

Portland 25, San Diego 24, Scherzer's Results

Philadelphia 25, New Jersey 22, Detroit 12, Atlanta 11, Utah 10, (Gervin 4, Mitchell 14, Griffith 22, Wilkins 21), Milwaukee 125, San Diego 99 (Ma, Johnson 22, McNeely 22, Price 20, Wilkins 19, Drexler 10, Price 13, Vandenberg 27, Davis 23, Morris 21), Atlanta 10, Dallas 8 (Vineyard 20, Corcoran 12, Johnson 21, Roundfield 21), Cleveland 14, Drew, Johnson 21, Roundfield 17,

Houston 26, St. Louis 131, Williams 26, Atlanta 131, Portland 27, Atlanta 26, Free 20, Johnson 21, Phoenix 11

